

# THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1735.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the *last Session* of PARLIAMENT, continued from p. 417.



**O**N Feb. 6. it was resolv'd in the House of Commons, 'that in the Petition of any Elector or Electors, for any County, City or Place, sending Members to Parliament, complaining of an undue Election and Return, and alledging that some other Person was duly elected, and ought to have been returned, the sitting Member so complained of might demand and examine into the Qualification of such Person, so alledged to be duly elected, in the same Manner as if such Person had himself petitioned: Which Resolution was declared to be a standing Order of the House.

DEBATE on the Motion for 30,000 Seamen.

Feb. 7. the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Supply granted to his Majesty; and a Motion being made for their coming to a Resolution, 'that 30,000 Men should be employed for the Sea-Service, for the Year 1735, beginning from the 1st of January, 1734; this Number was objected to, as being too large, and much larger than what was voted for last Year; and therefore it was moved that their Resolution should be, 'that 20,000 Men should be employed for Sea-Service for the Year 1735, beginning from the 1st of January, 1734; which was the Number voted for last Year, and was, as they thought, sufficient for the ensuing Year. Upon this there ensued a Debate, in which the Arguments made use of for the 30,000 Men were as follows, *viz.*

Sir, with Respect to the Question now be-

fore us, I hope no Gentleman expects, that for his Satisfaction his Majesty should be obliged to disclose to this House all the Secrets of his Government, all the Negotiations he is now carrying on with foreign Powers, and all the private Informations he may have received, in Relation to the Views and Designs of the several Powers now engaged in War; nor can it be expected that his Majesty should now declare positively to us, what he is resolved to do, in Relation to his engaging or not engaging in the present War: If any such Thing could be done, I believe it would soon put an End to the Question; but no such Thing has ever yet been practised, nor has this House ever thought such a Practice necessary, for inducing them to agree to any Demand made by the Crown, and I hope it never will; for if ever this should come to be thought necessary, it would lay this Nation under a very great Disadvantage; because it cannot be expected that what is once disclosed, in such a numerous Assembly, should continue long a Secret; from whence this Inconvenience would necessarily ensue, that foreign Powers might, at all Times, proceed with great Secrecy in their Measures, for the Destruction or Disturbance of this Nation, while we could do nothing to annoy our Enemies, nor even for our own Defence, but in the most open and publick Manner: Nay, if our King should, at any Time, get Information of the Designs of our Enemies, he would be obliged to discover to this House, that is to say, he would be obliged to tell our Enemies from whom he had that Information; and, on such a Supposition, it is certain no Information would ever be given to us; we could never know any Thing of the secret Designs of our Enemies, till the very Moment of their

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their Execution; and therefore we must conclude, that such a Maxim in this House would be inconsistent with the Safety of our Country; for which Reason we must, in the present Case, and in all such Cases, take the Argument entirely from what appears in his Majesty's Speech, and from those publick Accounts, which are known to every Gentleman in the House.

Upon this Footing, Sir, and upon none other, shall I presume to give my Reasons for agreeing to the Augmentation proposed; and, indeed, on this Footing the Reasons are, in my Opinion, so evident and strong, that there is no Occasion for enquiring into any Secrets, in order to find other Reasons for our agreeing to this Augmentation. From what has as yet appeared we are not, 'tis true, obliged to engage in the present War; for as the Motives, or at least the pretended Motives for the War, relate entirely to the Affair of *Poland*, in which the Interest of this Nation is no Way concerned, we are not obliged to engage in the War on that Account: The Emperor has, indeed, called upon us for the Succours, he pretends are stipulated by the Treaties subsisting between us; but as we are not, by any Treaty, engaged to support either one Party or the other in *Poland*, or to support his Imperial Majesty in his Views relating to that Kingdom, therefore we do not think ourselves obliged, by any Treaty subsisting between us, to furnish him with Succours in a War, which has been occasioned, as is pretended at least, meerly by the present Dispute about the Election of a King of *Poland*. If we were absolutely certain, that the Motives assigned were the real and the only Motives for the present War; if we had a full Assurance that the Parties engaged would carry their Views no further, I should readily grant, that there would have been no Occasion for our putting ourselves to any Expence, nor would there be now any Necessity for the Augmentation proposed; but this is what we neither could at the Beginning, nor can yet depend on: Foreign Courts may have secret Views which cannot be immediately discovered; but his Majesty, by offering to interpose his good Offices, has taken the most effectual Method for discovering the secret Views of all the Parties concerned; and if, by the Interposition of his good Offices, he should discover, that either of the Parties engaged in War will accept of no reasonable Terms, we may from thence conclude, that the Affair of *Poland* was not the only and real Motive for the War; but that, under that Pretence, there was a Design formed to overturn the Balance of Power in *Europe*; in which Case we would be obliged, in Honour and Interest, as well as by Treaty, not only to take a Share in the War, but to join with all our Force against that Party, who we found had formed such a Design.

In the Formation of every Design for overturning the Balance of Power in *Europe*, the Party that forms it, must not only have great Ambition, but, before he dares attempt to put it in Execution, he must have some Hopes of Success: The Ambition of our Neighbour, Sir, is what we cannot prevent, but we may, by proper Precautions seasonably taken, deprive them of all Hopes of Success; and by so doing we shall always prevent their attempting to put their Designs in Execution. From this Maxim we may see the Wisdom of the Measures taken last Year: His Majesty did not find himself obliged to take any Share in the War; but as the Ambition of either of the Parties engaged, might at last involve this Nation in the War, therefore he offer'd to interpose his good Offices, for bringing about an Accommodation. Whatever might have been the Views of the Parties engaged at the Beginning of the War, yet upon seeing this Nation put itself in such a Posture of Defence, they all thought proper to drop any ambitious Views they might then entertain, by accepting of the good Offices his Majesty had offered: Their ready Compliance in this Respect, can be attributed to nothing but the Preparations we made last Year, and the Powers granted by last Session of Parliament to his Majesty; for by these we deprived them of all Hopes of succeeding in any of their ambitious Views. It was this, Sir, that produced an Acceptation of the good Offices his Majesty had offer'd; and if we should slacken in our Measures, if we should discontinue our Preparations, it would render us despicable in the Eyes of all the Parties engaged in War, and would consequently disappoint the good Effects we have Reason to expect from that Acceptation.

At the Beginning of last Session it was well known, that the *French* were fitting out a large Squadron at *Brest*, and were providing Transports and a Land Army to be sent along with it, under Pretence of relieving *Dantzick*. In such a Situation, Sir, I should have thought those who had the Honour to advise the King, very imprudent, or very unfaithful Counsellors, if they had not advised him to put the Nation immediately into a State of Defence; for tho' it was probable, neither the *French* nor any other Power, would attack us while we continued neutral, yet it is certain it was then, and always will be, very much the *French* Interest to have this Nation of its Side; and if they had then seen, or should on any such Occasion see, that it would be easy to overturn our Government, by our not being sufficiently provided for Defence, and could, by overturning our Government, get this Nation to join with them, it would then have been, and always will be, very well worth their while to make the Attempt; therefore, in order to preserve the Peace and Quiet of the

the Nation, we ought always to be upon our Guard, and to make some additional Provision for our Defence, when any of our Neighbours are fitting out large Squadrons, which may possibly be made use of to attack or invade this Nation. This, Sir, was the Reason, and this was then, I think, a sufficient Reason for his Majesty's desiring 20,000 Men from last Session for Sea-Service; but from what has since happened, this Reason seems to have gathered a little more Weight; for tho' there was no particular Reason to suspect, that the French Squadron was designed against us, yet there was no other Place in the World for which it could be designed, except *Dantzick*; and whether it was designed for *Dantzick* or not, it is certain, it did not go to *Dantzick*; for we all know it continued at *Brest* the whole Summer.

After the last Session had agreed to the 20,000 Seamen desired by his Majesty, he had an Account, that besides the Squadron fitting out at *Brest*, both the French and the Spaniards had given Orders for fitting out all their Ships of War, lying in any of their Ports, from *Toulon* round to *Brest*; from whence his Majesty, with great Reason, thought it absolutely necessary to make a further Addition to his Naval Force; for which Purpose he applied to his Parliament for a Power to do so; and in Pursuance of the Powers granted him upon that Application, he has since made an Addition of 7000 Men to the Sea-Service; so that our present Naval Establishment consists of 27,000 Men; 7000 of which must be reduced, if we should agree to grant but 20,000 Seamen for the ensuing Year.

Having thus, Sir, laid the present State of our Naval Force before you, let us consider the present State of the Affairs of Europe, the Circumstances our Neighbours are in, and the Circumstances we are in ourselves. As to the Affairs of Europe, they seem to be in no less dangerous State than they were last Year; his Majesty's good Offices are, indeed, accepted of, but that Acceptation has not as yet produced the wish'd for Effect, nor can it be expected it should, if his Majesty should appear to be less powerful when he comes to offer Terms of Peace, than he was when he made the Offer of his good Offices; we cannot therefore, from the present State of the Affairs of Europe, draw any Argument for diminishing our Naval Force. Then as to the Circumstances of our Neighbours, it is very certain, that not only all the Ships of War, fitted out either by the French or Spaniards, are continued in Commission; but both these Nations are, with the utmost Application, rebuilding and repairing every Ship of Force they have in their Dominions, and are, besides, building new Ships of War as fast as they can; from whence I think it is evident, that instead of making any Reduction of the Naval Force we had last Year, we ought to

make some Addition; and the Addition proposed, which is properly but 3000 Men, is in my Opinion, the least that can be thought of.

This, Sir, must be thought still more reasonable, if we consider our own particular Circumstances, and the Difficulty there is of getting our Seamen together after they are once dispersed. In Countries where arbitrary Government prevails, they have all their Seamen registered, and always know where they may find them when they have Occasion for them: Their Seamen, as well as all their other Subjects, are under a sort of martial Discipline; they cannot absent themselves without a Forelof, and they must remain absent no longer than their Forelof gives them Leave; by which Means the Government always knows what Number they may depend on upon any Emergency: but in this happy Country, where every private Man enjoys his full Liberty, we cannot command our Seamen to stay at Home, nor can we call them Home when we have a Mind; for, notwithstanding the Difficulties which every one knows we found last Summer, to man the Fleet then fitted out, yet it was computed there were at last, 11,000 British Sailors employed all last Summer, on Board of British Ships in the Service of Foreigners, either as Transports or as trading Ships. In this Country we never have any Way of providing Sailors for our Fleet, on any sudden Emergency, but by pressing those Seamen we find by Chance at Home, or upon our own Coasts; and this Method is always attended with so many Inconveniencies, that, in order to prevent our being at any Time reduced to that Necessity, every Man who has a due Regard to the Liberty and Happiness of the Subject must agree, that we ought, on every Occasion, to begin early to provide against any Danger we think we have Reason to apprehend.

In all the Measures we have hitherto taken, relating to the present War, our antient and natural Allies, the Dutch, have cordially joined with us in every Thing: They joined heartily with his Majesty, in offering their good Offices for composing the present unhappy Differences in Europe, and they have likewise joined with his Majesty in concerting a proper Plan for a Pacification. It may perhaps be insinuated, that they have put themselves to no Expence on account of the present War; but this is neither a just nor a true Insinuation; for it is very well known, that before this War broke out, they had resolved to have made a very considerable Reduction of their Land Forces. Every one knows, that soon after the Peace of *Utrecht* they reduced their Army to 32,000 Men, and for several Years after they kept it at that Number; but upon a Change which happened in the Affairs of Europe, they augmented it again to 52,000 Men, and at that Time we likewise found it

necessary to increase our Army to 26,000 Men: The War with which *Europe* was then threatened was happily prevented; and as soon as it was, we immediately began to reduce our Army; we reduced at first 5000, and soon after 3000, of the Number we had increased it to; but the *Dutch* made at that Time no Reduction: They never thought of making any Reduction till the very Year before the present War broke out; then, indeed, a Resolution was actually taken in some of the Provinces to reduce 10,000, and that was soon to have been followed by the Reduction of another 10,000, in order to have brought their Army to its former Standard of 32,000 Men. Both these Reductions have been put off, meerly on account of the present War; so that, to speak properly, they have put themselves to the Expence of maintaining 20,000 Men ever since the War began; and therefore it is not to be wonder'd if they have made no Addition to their Fleet, especially if we consider, that they are in no Danger of being attacked by Sea, and the bad Condition their Navy happens to be in at present, which is occasioned by the vast Expence they were put to during the last War, in which they were obliged to maintain a much greater Number of Land Forces than we maintained, and were farther obliged to be at the Expence of all the Sieges that were undertaken during the War.

The *Dutch*, 'tis true, Sir, concluded a Treaty of Neutrality with *France*, with regard to the *Austrian Netherlands*; but it is not from thence to be concluded, that they are engaged in any Interest separate from us. They were no way concerned in the Affair of *Poland*, no more than we; if their Barrier was secured, and the Balance of Power not brought in any Danger, they had good Reason to think themselves no way concerned in the War; the first they provided for by their Treaty of Neutrality, and the last could be in no Danger, as long as the Parties engaged in War confined their Views to what they then publicly declared; but if either of them should begin to extend their Views, and thereby bring the Balance of Power into Danger, the *Dutch* would be then at Liberty, and would certainly do what was incumbent upon them in such a Conjunction; and till that Conjunction happens, we can have no more Concern in the War than they: Nay further, in concluding that Treaty of Neutrality, so careful were the *Dutch* to preserve to themselves a Liberty of doing afterwards what they should find proper, that by an express Provision in the Treaty, they have reserved to themselves a Power of sending the stipulated Succours to the Emperor, in case they should find it necessary.

Thus, Sir, it appears that the *Dutch* are so far from having fallen into any Measures separate from us, that they have continued a heavy Charge upon themselves, in order to be

ready to join with us in any Measure that may hereafter appear necessary, for preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*; and for that Reason, as well as a great many others, I think it is incumbent on us to put ourselves in such a Condition as may enable us to act that Part which *Great-Britain* ought to undertake, in the glorious Cause of preserving the Liberties of *Europe*.

To this it was answer'd as follows, viz.

I believe, Sir, it was never pretended to be laid down as a Maxim in this House, that, in order to induce us to agree to the Demands made by the Crown, the King was obliged to disclose to us all the Secrets of his Government; but when we are to lay heavy Taxes upon the People we represent, I must think some other Reasons ought to be given us than those we meet with in publick Gazettes, and common News-papers: Such Accounts I shall always think below the Notice of a *British* House of Commons; but since we have at present none other before us, I shall condescend or rather beg Leave, to argue from such Informations, as well as the Gentlemen who seem to differ from me in Opinion: However, I hope this Practice will not be drawn into Precedent, for I shall always think it inconsistent with the Honour of this House, and with the Duty we owe to our Constituents: We ought never to ground our Opinions upon any Informations, but such as we receive directly from the Throne, or such as are laid before us in the most solemn Manner; and if in any Case we ought to be cautious in this Respect, it ought surely to be in Matters which may any way relate to the loading of the Subject with Taxes.

As no Account has been laid before us of any of our late Treaties or Negotiations; as we have had no Account how this Nation stands engaged, with respect to either of the Parties now at War, it is certain, that the Argument now before us must be taken up entirely upon the Footing of his Majesty's Speech, and of those publick Accounts, which every Man knows who is a Member of any Coffee house Club, as well as every Gentleman who has the Honour to be a Member of this House. If we look into his Majesty's Speech, we there find, that he has not yet engaged himself any Way but by his good Offices, for reconciling the Differences at present subsisting in *Europe*: From his Majesty's Speech it cannot therefore be pretended, that we are now in any greater Danger than we were last Year, unless these good Offices have been employed in such a blundering Way, by those his Majesty has entrusted, as to make us Parties in the Dispute, which I hope no Man in the least suspects; and therefore, from his Majesty's Speech, there cannot be drawn any Show of an Argument for the Augmentation proposed.

The Argument then, Sir, must rest wholly upon the Accounts we have from publick Gazettes and News-mongers; and if any Credit can be given to such Informations, I must now think, as indeed I have always thought, that 20,000 Seamen were more than sufficient for the Service of this Nation last Year; for, considering that those from whom we have any Thing to fear by Sea, were then deeply engaged in War, it could not be supposed that they would insult or invade us, unless they had found that we were to have engaged against them. I shall grant, that it would have been very much for the Interest of *France* to have had this Nation joined with them; but, considering the great Standing Army we then had in *Britain* and *Ireland*, the Number of Ships we then had in Commission, and how generally well affected this Nation is to the present happy Establishment, can we suppose that *France* would have attempted to overturn our Government with a Squadron of 18 or 20 Men of War, and an Army of 4 or 5 Regiments, when by making such an Attempt, and failing in it, they would have drawn the highest Repentment of this Nation upon themselves, and that at a Time when they were deeply engaged in War with another Power, and when, without such a Provocation they had, in all Appearance, nothing to fear from this Nation? Apprehensions founded upon such odd Suppositions can never be wanting; and if this House should give way to such Apprehensions, we must never expect to be relieved from the Load of Debts and Taxes we now groan under.

But, Sir, we had last Year so little Reason to fear that *France* had any Design against us, that it was certain, their Fleet which was fitted out at *Brest*, was at first designed for the Relief of *Dantzick*, and would probably have sailed thither Time enough to have prevented the Ruin of that trading Protestant City, if it had not been for our extraordinary, and, I think, unnecessary Armaments in *Britain*. The Hon. Gentleman took Notice, that the *Brest* Fleet did not go to *Dantzick*, and seemed from thence to insinuate, that it was designed against this Country, if the Design had not been prevented by our Preparations; but it is very well known, that it was our Preparations that prevented that Fleet's sailing to *Dantzick*, as it was really designed; it is very well known, that *Spain* imagined our Fleet was designed for the *Mediterranean*, in order to prevent their Expedition against *Naples* and *Sicily*, and therefore they insisted upon it, that the *French* Fleet should remain at *Brest*, in order to watch the Motions of the Fleet we were fitting out. This, Sir, was, I believe, the true and the only Reason why that Fleet did not sail to the Relief of *Dantzick*; but this was not the only Effect of our voting 20,000 Men for Sea-Service:

Neither *France* nor *Spain* could imagine, nor could they, I think, have any Reason to imagine, that we were putting ourselves to such a vast Expence, for no other End but to make a Show at *Spithead* or in the *Downs*; they both began very reasonably to suspect, that we had some Design against them; and, upon this Account, they both began to add to their Naval Preparations; this again, we find, increased our Jealousies and Fears, and produced that memorable Vote of Credit, with which the last Parliament, I may say, expired; and, in Pursuance of that Vote of Credit, we are now told, this Nation has been charged with maintaining 7000 idle Seamen, besides the 20,000 voted by last Session of last Parliament: Thus one unnecessary Expence produced another, and both are now joined together, not only to be continued, but also to produce a third.

However, Sir, tho' I am still of Opinion, that 20,000 Men was a Number much greater than was necessary for the Service of last Year, yet I shall not propose to lessen that Number for the Year ensuing; but I am really surprised to hear an Augmentation of one half of that Number called for, and that without his Majesty's having signified to us, either in his Speech or by a particular Message, that some Designs were hatching against this Nation in particular, or against the Liberties of *Europe* in general. His Majesty's having made an Addition last Year of 7000 Men, by Virtue of the Powers granted him by last Session of Parliament, cannot be any Argument with me, as a Member of this House, for continuing that Number, unless his Majesty had been pleased to communicate his Reason for making that Addition: As his Majesty has not been pleased to do so, and as I am of Opinion that 20,000 was too great a Number, I must consequently be more strongly convinced, that 27,000 was too great a Number; and as I cannot see that we are in any greater Danger this Year than we were the last, I must therefore be against loading my Constituents with maintaining that additional Number for the Year ensuing.

It may be true, that the *French* and *Spaniards* have continued their Ships of War in Commission; but if we can rely upon publick News-papers, and these, it seems, are the only Accounts we are to have; the *French* have dismissed all or most of the Seamen belonging to their *Brest* Squadron; and neither they nor the *Spaniards* are making any extraordinary Naval Preparations, nor are they fitting out any considerable Squadron at any Port in either of the Kingdoms; so that we have this Year really less Reason to apprehend any Danger by Sea, than we had the last; because it cannot now be said, that a foreign Squadron, with a Land Army on Board, is to pass by our very Doors: They may

may perhaps have a little more Command over their Seamen than we have, tho' I cannot allow they have a great deal, considering our Method of pressing; but it is not possible for both these Nations joined together, to fit out a Fleet suddenly and privately, stronger than any we can send against it, as long as we have 20,000 Seamen in actual Service; for it is very well known, that if a Man of War has two Thirds Sailors on Board and another Third Land Men, she is always sufficiently manned, either for Sailing or Fighting; so that from a hot Press among our Coasters, Coaliers and inland Trade, we could in a very few Days, increase the Number of Men on Board our Ships of War to 40,000 at least, which is a greater Number than we ever had Occasion for during the last heavy War, 30,000 Seamen and 8000 Marines being the greatest Number that was ever provided in any one Year during that War.

Whether the Motives for the present War relate entirely to the Affair of *Poland*, or whether we had any Concern in that Affair, is what I shall not, Sir, take upon me to determine; but I think it is pretty plain, that the Motives of the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia* could not any Way relate to the Affair of *Poland*; their Motives certainly proceeded chiefly from some late Transactions between the Emperor and them, in which, I believe, we had some Concern: And even with Respect to the Affair of *Poland*, if we give Credit to common Reports, which are the only Grounds of our present Debate, we had some Concern in that too; for it has been confidently reported, that when *Augustus*, late King of *Poland*, was first taken ill, which was a Year or two before his Death, the *French* Court, with which we were then in very good Terms, desired to know of us, whom we inclined to have for Successor to *Augustus*, as King of *Poland*; that we did not then give them any positive Answer, but told them negatively, we did not incline that any *German* Prince should be raised to that Dignity; and that some Time after there were positive Instructions sent to our Minister in *Poland*, to co-operate with the *French* Minister, in bringing about the Election of King *Stanislaus*: This, Sir, is only a common Report, and therefore I shall not take upon me to aver the Truth of it; but as the Letters and Instructions sent upon that Occasion to our Minister in *Poland*, were moved for in last Parliament, tho' a Negative was then put upon it, I hope it will hereafter be complied with, in order to clear our Conduct from that Imputation. (Vol. III. p. 287. E.)

To deprive our Neighbours of all Hopes of Success in any of their ambitious Views, is, without Doubt, the most effectual Way to prevent their forming any such, or at least their attempting to put them in Execution;

but how is this to be done, Sir? It is to be done by a wise and frugal Management of our Affairs in Times of no Danger, by avoiding all Occasions of needless Expence, and by reserving our whole Strength for the Day of real Danger: Our Ships of War may soon be fitted out, our Armies may soon be raised and brought into the Field, if we have but Money enough for these Purposes; but if we have thrown away our Money upon idle and unnecessary Armaments; if, by vain Fears and ridiculous Apprehensions, we have run ourselves in Debt, or neglected to clear those Mortgages our former Misfortunes had subjected us to, our ambitious Neighbours will look upon us with Contempt, and will certainly conclude, that it is not in our Power to put a Stop to their ambitious Designs. In this View, is it not evident, that the more Money we spend in unnecessary Armaments, and before the Danger calls upon us, the less able we will be to deprive our Neighbours of the Hopes of Success in any of their ambitious Projects? Neither this Nation nor the Liberties of *Europe* are, at present, in any apparent or immediate Danger; but a Time may come, a Conjunction may happen, when we, and perhaps the greatest Part of the World, will be necessarily involved in a most dangerous and a most bloody War: If the present Emperor should die before the Affairs of *Germany* are fully settled, may not every Gentleman foresee what must be the Consequences: The Princes of the Empire all tearing one another to Pieces, and every one of its Neighbours endeavouring to take hold of some Part of the *Austrian* Dominions: The *Turks* attacking it on one Side, the *French* attacking it on the other, and the Balance of Power in Danger of being lost, let whatever Side be the Conqueror. This, Sir, is an Event that may happen, I hope it never will, but as it is possible, we ought to provide against it; and for that Reason we ought not to exhaust the Money and the Strength of the Nation in needless Expences or unnecessary Equipments: Whereas we seem to be pursuing a quite contrary Measure; tho' it be now, with Respect to this Nation, a Time of profound Peace and Tranquillity, yet I reckon our Expences for next Year will amount to 3 or 4 Millions, which is a most prodigious Expence, a greater Expence than the Nation was put to in any one Year of that heavy War in K. *William's* Reign; for the Expences of that War never exceeded 3 Millions a Year: And even during the War in Q. *Anne's* Reign, that War which proved so glorious to this Nation, and so beneficial to every one of our Allies, there never was a greater Number of Seamen provided for by Parliament, than what is now proposed in a Time of profound Peace; for 30,000 Seamen and 8000 Marines was, as I have already taken Notice, the greatest

greatest Number that was provided for by Parliament, in any one Year of that glorious and successful War.

To pretend, Sir, that the Preparations we made last Year, or the Powers granted by last Session to his Majesty, produced the Acceptation of our good Offices, is something very surprizing, especially when we consider what Sort of an Acceptation we have been favoured with: The Emperor has accepted of our good Offices under this express Provision, that his Acceptance should not be looked on as a passing from those Succours which he insisted on we were obliged to furnish him, by the Treaties now subsisting between us: And the Allies have likewise made their Acceptation conditional; for they have accepted of our good Offices under this express Condition, that we should continue neutral, with Respect to the present Disputes between them and the Emperor. Can it be imagined that warlike Preparations were necessary, or that extraordinary Powers granted by Parliament were necessary, for producing such limited Acceptations? Can any Man doubt but that we would have obtained such an Acceptation of our good Offices, tho' no such Preparations had ever been granted? But even supposing that this Acceptation was produced by the warlike Preparations we made last Year, must not every Man agree, that this conditional limited Acceptation has cost us a terrible Price, when he considers, that it has cost this Nation at least a Million *Sterling*; and if the Plan we are to offer, in Pursuance of this Acceptation, should at last be rejected, what Benefit, what Honour can we receive from the Expences we have put ourselves to?

For our Encouragement to go on with these peaceful Preparations, we are told, Sir, that the *Dutch* have joined cordially with us in all our Measures: This, Sir, I shall not say I am surprized at, for it really amazes me. How far they have joined with us in the Tender of good Offices, or in concerting a Plan for Pacification, I shall not pretend to determine: In this they may perhaps have complimented us a little, because it cost them nothing; and they may easily excuse themselves in Case the Plan should prove disagreeable to either of the Parties concerned; but that they have put themselves to the same Expence we have done, or to any Expence on account of the present War, cannot surely, with any Justice be pretended. To tell us, that just before the War broke out, one, or perhaps two, of the 7 United Provinces had come to a Resolution, to reduce 10,000 Men, and to conclude from thence that 20,000 would certainly have been reduced, if the War had not broke out, must appear to be a very extraordinary Sort of Reasoning, to every Man who understands any Thing of the Constitution of that Republick: By their Constitution, every

one of the 7 Provinces must have consented, before that Resolution could have taken effect; and tho' the interior Provinces, who lie remote from Danger, were perhaps for that Reduction, yet the frontier Provinces, whose only Defence against sudden Invasions consists in the Multitude of their fortified Towns, the Strength of their Fortifications, and the Numbers of Men in the several Garrisons, would never have consented to such a Reduction; so that the Resolution taken by one Province would probably have been of no Effect, even as to the 10,000; but to argue from thence, that they would certainly have reduced another 10,000 is really such Reasoning as I am amazed to hear in this House: It really looks as if some Gentlemen thought we wanted only a Pretence for agreeing to what they have a Mind to propose.

'Tis true, the *Dutch* did, immediately after the Peace of *Utrecht*, reduce their Army to about 32,000 Men; but at that Time they knew, that all the Kingdoms and States in *Europe* were sick of War; they could easily foresee, or at least they thought so, that there was not the least Danger of any Rupture for several Years to come; and therefore their frontier Provinces then easily consented to that great Reduction; but considering the vast extensive Frontier they have to guard, and the Multitude of Garrisons they are obliged to keep in their own Frontier Towns, as well as in the Barrier Towns they have in the *Austrian Netherlands*, such a small Number of regular Troops is almost at all Times inconsistent with the Safety of their State; and moreover it is, and always was, inconsistent with, and contrary to, the Treaties and Alliances they have both with the Emperor and us; accordingly, both the Emperor and we complained heavily at that Time, of the great Reduction they had made; and this Nation, in particular, had like to have suffered by it; for upon the Rebellion, which broke out soon after in this Kingdom, it is well known, that the *Dutch* could not send us the Quota of Troops which, upon that Occasion, they were obliged by Treaty to send us, till we got Troops marched down from *Germany* to replace their Troops, before a Man of them could stir out of the Garrison he belonged to:

Nay further, Sir, it is well known that the Emperor, by Treaty, pays them yearly 5 or 600,000 Crowns out of the first and readiest of his Revenues in the *Netherlands*, in order to enable them to maintain their Barrier, and to keep at all Times a sufficient Body of Troops in their Service; so that if they should make any great Reduction in their Army, the Emperor would have very good Reason to stop the Payment of that Subsidy. Upon the whole we must conclude, that if the *Dutch* had made any Reduction in their Army, and much more the two Reductions talked of by

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the Hon. Gentleman, they would have acted contrary to the Treaties subsisting between them and their Allies, and inconsistently with the Safety of their Country; therefore we ought certainly to presume that all the 7 Provinces would never have consented to it, tho' no War had broke out; and I am apt to believe the Resolution talked of, which was a Resolution of the Province of *Holland* only, was a Piece of meer Policy, without any Design that the Resolution should actually take Effect.

Thus, Sir, I have, I think, made it evident, that the *Dutch* have put themselves to no Expence on Account of the War, no, not even in the Sense the Hon. Gentleman was pleased to insist on; and indeed they have not, of late, seemed to join cordially with us in any Thing but good Offices, which they are sure can neither put them to any Expence, nor do them any other Injury: Their Treaty of Neutrality, it is certain, they concerted and concluded without our Participation, and, I believe, without our Privy; and tho' they have reserved a Power of sending the stipulated Succours to the Emperor, yet that does not much alter the Case, if we consider what is meant by these Succours.

The Succours there meant, are those stipulated by the late Treaty of *Vienna*, in which we, 'tis true, got them named principal contracting Parties; but this, to me, seems to have been nothing but a poor Expedient, contrived by some of the Ministers concerned in that Negotiation, on Purpose to make the World believe, that we did nothing but in Concert with our antient and natural Allies the *Dutch*; for in the negotiating and concluding of that Treaty, they were so far from acting cordially, or in Concert with us, that after we had gone at once over Head and Ears into that Treaty, and had thereby obliged ourselves to guaranty the Pragmatick Sanction, *totius viribus*, it was with great Difficulty they were, after a long Negotiation, brought in to accede to that Treaty, tho' we had then a noble Lord at the *Hague* as our Minister, who was as able a Minister, and as good a Negotiator as any we ever had in any Part of *Europe*; and even at last they were very far from coming plumb into that Treaty or Guaranty: For the Succours they then stipulated were limited to 4000 Foot and 1000 Horse, or a Number of Ships in Proportion to that Number of Troops, at their own Option; so that we may believe the *French* gave themselves very little Trouble about admitting that Reserve in the Treaty of Neutrality, afterwards concluded between them and the *Dutch*.

Nay, further, Sir, notwithstanding the limited Manner of the *Dutch* Accession to the Treaty of *Vienna*, yet so clearly did they foresee the Consequences of that Treaty, that the very next Day after the Accession was

signed, their Pensionary came to that noble Lord, who was then, as I have said, our Minister at the *Hague*, and proposed to him, to enter with us into a Treaty of Neutrality, not only with Respect to *Flanders*, but also with Respect to several other Countries in *Europe*, about which Disputes might arise; and, I suppose, upon our neglecting or refusing that Proposition, they afterwards resolv'd upon the Treaty of Neutrality with *France*, and concluded it without letting us into the Secret. Thus, Sir, the *Dutch* have, in all their late Negotiations, taken particular Care of their own Security, without rashly disobliging any Power in *Europe*; whereas we, by our hasty and inconsiderate Conclusion of the Treaty of *Hanover*, and the Measures thereafter pursued, disobliged both the Emperor and *Spain*, without gaining one Advantage to ourselves; by the Treaty of *Seville*, by which we endeavoured to reconcile ourselves to *Spain*, we still farther disobliged the Emperor, without obtaining any Advantage to ourselves, or even Satisfaction from *Spain* for the Depredations committed upon us; and by the Treaty of *Vienna* we again disobliged *Spain*, and highly affronted *France*, still without obtaining any Advantage for this Nation, but on the contrary engaging in a dangerous Guarantee. This, indeed, neither *France* nor any other Power had Reason to be angry at, but *France* had some Reason to be affronted at the Manner in which it was done; because by the Treaty of *Hanover*, in which *France* and we were the two principal contracting Parties, both were expressly obliged to enter into no Negotiation or Treaty, without communicating the same to the other.

From what the Hon. Gentleman said, about our having reduced 8000 Men out of the 26,000 our Army was increased to after the late famous Treaty of *Hanover*, he seems to think, that this Nation is always to be loaded with an Army of 18,000 at least, even in the Times of the greatest Tranquillity; but I must beg his Pardon to observe, that in a Time of profound Tranquillity, an Army of 7 or 8000 Men is not only sufficient, but as great as ought to be kept up in this Nation, if we have a Mind to preserve our Liberties; and therefore I must conclude, that if this War had not broke out, we would certainly have reduced 10,000 of our regular Troops last Year; for it is as much inconsistent with the Safety of this Nation to keep up more than 8000 in Time of Peace, as it is inconsistent with the Safety of the *Dutch* to keep less than 52,000; because we have no Frontier to defend, nor any Garrison to support; there can be no Reason assigned for our keeping up any greater Number in Time of Peace, unless it be to support a hated Minister, against the Repentments of an injured People; which I hope will never be the Case of

of this Nation, but if ever it should, I am sure it would then be ridiculous to call ourselves a free People. In this View, Sir, let us consider the Charges we have been at on Account of the present War; we have been at the Charge of this 10,000 Land Forces, which we might otherwise have reduced; we have been at the Charge of 6 or 7000 Land Forces which have been added to our former Number; and if we have at present 27,000 Seamen in our Pay, we have been at the Charge of adding no less than 19,000 Men to our Naval Force; so that if it were true, that the *Dutch* have kept up 20,000 Men, which they intended to have reduced, yet the Expence they have been at would not be equal to what we have been at, nor could it be any Argument for the Augmentation now proposed; because it is not so much as pretended, that the *Dutch* intend to put themselves to any greater Charge for the Year ensuing, than they were at in the Year past; and therefore I must think the Hon. Gentlemen, who are for the Augmentation proposed, would have done better not to have mentioned the *Dutch* in this Day's Debate; for let them put the Conduct of the *Dutch* in what Light they will, it can no Way answer the present Purpose.

As for that material Question, whether or no we ought to engage in the present War? It is indeed a material Question; but, Sir, it is a Question which no Gentleman in this House, nor any Man in the Nation can answer, without being let into the Secret of all our late Treaties and Negotiations. Thus much I shall say, that considering the melancholy Situation of this Country, the great Load of Debts, and the heavy Taxes we already groan under, it is certain we ought not to involve ourselves in War, but in a Case of the extremest Necessity; and till that happens I am very sure, that every Article of Expence ought to be most cautiously avoided, that we may be the more able to support a War, when fatal Necessity drives us into it whether we will or no. If neither the Liberties of *Europe* in general, nor the Interest of this Nation in particular, be in Danger by the present War, we have already gone too far; for besides the great Expence we have put ourselves to, the great Preparations we have made may disappoint and prevent the Effect of those good Offices his Majesty is employing, for restoring the Peace of *Europe*; because they may give one Side Reason to hope that we are to join with them, which will of Course prevent their hearkening to those Terms of Peace they would otherwise have been glad to have accepted of; or they may give a Jealousy to the other Side that we are to join against them, which will of Course make them suspect every Thing we can propose, for bringing about an Accommodation,

Besides these Disadvantages, Sir, it is certain, that the great Naval Equipment we made last Year, put a very great Damp upon our Trade, and gave all our Neighbours, but more particularly the *Dutch*, a very great Advantage over us: It is true we exported a great Quantity of Corn last Summer, but that was owing to the Situation and Circumstances of our Country, and not at all to our Management; for while our Merchants were paying double Freight for Ships, and double Wages to Seamen, the *Dutch*, the *Hamburgers*, and all our other Rivals in Trade, were carrying on their Trade at the usual Rates, which gave them a great Advantage in every Branch of Trade, more particularly in the Corn Trade, where the usual Freight bears such a great Proportion to the prime Cost: Nay, such a Scarcity was there at last for Seamen in this Kingdom, that our Merchants could not really get Ships to carry out the Cargoes of Corn they had ready to have been exported; and while a Stop was thus put to our Exportation, the *Dutch* and others, who had by this Time got an Account of the Demand, sent out their Ships and glutted the Markets for Corn, both in *Spain* and *Portugal*, as well as in *Italy*; so that if we had not made such a great Naval Equipment, it is certain, a much greater Quantity of our Corn would have been exported than really was.

But if the Balance of Power in *Europe*, or the particular Interest of this Nation was really in Danger, surely, Sir, we ought to have engaged at first; we ought not surely to wait till those whose Interest it is to join with us in the Defence of either, be so far disabled as to be rendered incapable either to assist us or to defend themselves. As to the particular Interest of this Nation, whether it be in Danger or not from the present War, must entirely depend upon our late Negotiations; and therefore it is, at present, impossible for me to form any Judgment in that Respect, because I am entirely ignorant of our Situation, in so far as relates to our foreign Affairs; but from our not having joined in the Beginning of the War, I must conclude, that the particular Interest of this Nation is no Way concerned in it; and therefore I must think it was quite unnecessary to put ourselves to any Charges on that Account.

As for the Balance of Power, it ought certainly to be preserved: In this, Sir, all the other Princes and States of *Europe* are as much, nay more nearly concerned than we, therefore they ought to bear their Share in the Expence, and will certainly do so when they find it necessary; but if, upon this Pretence, we run ourselves headlong into every Broil that happens in *Europe*, the *Dutch*, as well as the rest, will very probably leave the whole Charge upon us; they will neglect providing in Time even for their own Defence, when they

they find us such Dupes as to be ready, upon all Occasions, to make that Provision for them: Whether our late Preparations have given them any Ground to think so I shall not pretend to determine; but as I look upon the *Dutch* to be a very wise People, I must either conclude that they think so, in which Case we ought not, by any new Augmentation, to encourage them in that Opinion; or I must conclude, that the Balance of Power is not in any Danger; for tho' it could be supposed that the chief Magistrates in *Holland* were inclined to sacrifice the Interest or the Safety of their Country, to their own Safeties, or their own little private Views; yet if the Balance of Power were in any Danger, the People would force them to join in the War: The Magistrates of that Republick are not protected either by Riot Acts, or by regular Troops quarter'd in the very Bowels of their Country, and therefore the People might and certainly would force them to do their Duty, or would massacre them as they have done heretofore: For this Reason I am inclined to think, that the Balance of Power is not yet in any Danger; and if the Balance of Power be as yet in no Danger, nor the particular Interest of this Nation in any Danger, there was no Occasion for our being at any Expence on Account of the present War, much less is there any Occasion for our putting ourselves to the Expence of the Augmentation proposed; for which Reason I must be against it.

The Reply made to this was in Substance as follows:

Gentlemen, Sir, have of late fallen into a Method of departing from the Question in Hand, and throwing out a great many Things no way relating to the Subject they speak to. This I suppose they do with a Design to make an Impression upon some that hear them, and conscious that they cannot convince by Reason, they endeavour to persuade by Oratory, and by flourish'd Expressions no way relating to the Affair in Dispute: Tho' it be irregular even to follow them in these Deviations, yet, as such Things ought not to pass without some Sort of Answer, I hope the House will give me Leave to make a few Remarks upon some Things that have been said, notwithstanding their having no Relation to the Affair now before us; but first I shall endeavour to speak to the Question in Hand. The only proper Question now before us, Sir, I take to be, what is the Number of Seamen necessary for the Security of this Nation during the ensuing Year? Which is a Question that, in my Opinion, no way relates to our past Conduct, to the Conduct of any of our Allies, nor to the Question, whether or no we ought to take a Share in the present War?

With Relation to the Question now before

us, his Majesty has given us, from the Throne, all the Information that is proper or necessary, and all the Information that can, I think, be desired by any Man who wishes well to his Country: He told us at the Beginning of last Session, that he was no way engaged in the present War, nor had any Part, except by his good Offices, in those Transactions, which had been declared to be the Causes and Motives of it; but that he could not sit regardless of the Events of this War, nor could he be unconcerned for the future Consequences of it; and I am sure no Man, who has a Regard to the Welfare of this Nation, or to the Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, can desire he should: At the Beginning of this Session his Majesty told us, that he is not yet any further engaged, than by employing his good Offices, in Conjunction with the *Dutch*, for restoring the Peace of *Europe*; but that his good Offices have not as yet had the desired Effect: We are therefore in the present Question to suppose, that this Nation is not as yet any way engaged in the War; but as his Majesty has told us, the bad Consequences, that may arise and affect us, by the War's being carried on, are obvious, and they ought certainly to be provided against, let the Charge be what it will. Where Facts are notoriously known to the whole World, where Consequences are obvious to every Man of common Capacity, surely Gentlemen do not expect that his Majesty, either in his Speech, or by particular Message, should give this House a long and particular Detail of such Facts or Consequences; the bare Mention of them is enough, and that his Majesty has sufficiently done, both at the Beginning of the last, and at the Beginning of the present Session.

The Balance of Power in *Europe* may perhaps not be as yet in Danger: Nay, Sir, we are to suppose it is not in Danger; for if it were his Majesty would certainly have acquainted his Parliament with it, and we should have been now providing for a vigorous War, instead of providing only for our Security and Defence. Both Parties as yet profess their sincere Disposition to put an End to the present Troubles, upon honourable and solid Terms, and these Professions may at present be truly sincere; but the Events of War may make them alter their Professions, or may render their Professions insincere; and these Events may be so sudden and so extraordinary, that without our joining immediately in the War, one of the Parties engaged may be utterly undone: Two or three signal and entire Victories might, in a few Months, have such Consequences, as might put it out of our Power to relieve the Party conquered, or to stem the Torrent of Success on the Side of the Conqueror; and I am sure it cannot be pretended, that in a few Months we could raise and discipline such Armies, and fit out such

such Fleets as would be necessary, both for the Defence of our own Dominions, and for assisting effectually the Party in Danger of being quite undone: Armies, 'tis true, may be soon raised; but according to the exact Discipline now observed, it requires many Months before those Armies can be made fit for Service, or proper to engage against an Army of veteran well-disciplin'd Troops; and I shall likewise grant, that our Ships of War may be mann'd with one third Land-Men or Marines, but even these Land-Men or Marines must be some Time on board, before they can either know or perform their Duty in the fighting of a Ship; for, I believe, a Man of War with a third Part of her Men just taken from the Plough, would make but a poor Figure against a Ship of equal Force, provided with able Sailors and well-disciplin'd Marines: For this Reason, Sir, when the Affairs of Europe are brought to such a Crisis, that an unlucky Accident may render it absolutely necessary for us to engage immediately in the War, I must think it is incumbent upon us to provide in Time, in order to have a sufficient Number of well-disciplin'd Men, both for Sea and Land-Service, so ready and so much at command, as to enable us to perform immediately that Part, which a sudden Emergency may make requisite, both for our own Safety and the Safety of Europe; and this cannot be done but by Augmentations timeously made, both to our Fleets and Armies.

As the Preservation of the Balance of Power is of so much Consequence to this Nation, and so intimately connected with our Safety, it is certain, that whatever Power in Europe may project the overturning of that Balance, that Power must expect to have *Great Britain* for her Enemy, as soon as her Project comes to be discover'd; we may therefore be assured, that when any one of the Powers of Europe begins to entertain such an ambitious View, they will of course endeavour to make a Diversion, by invading this Island, and this they will the more readily attempt, because we have always a strong Party among us, who are ready to second any foreign Attempts, for the Accomplishment of their own selfish Views, especially if at any Time they find us not properly provided for our own Defence. Because one of our neighbouring Powers is engaged in War with another, we are not from thence to conclude, that neither of them will make any Attempts upon this Island; for if either of the Parties has really a Design to overturn the Balance of Power, they will certainly conceal that Design, and endeavour to cover it with Professions of Justice and Moderation as long as they can; but when they find they can conceal it no longer, and that we begin to smoke what they aim at, can we believe they will wait till we attack them, or join with their Enemies against them? On the contrary, ought we not to

expect that they will endeavour to divert us, by giving us some Business at home; and how do we or can we know but this may be the Case at present? Ought not we therefore to provide against such Attempts in Time, that we may be at Liberty to do our Duty, when we find the Balance of Power is really the Thing struck at?

Gentlemen cannot, it seems, or at least, Sir, I find they will not distinguish between Events which might have happened, and Events which, by proper Precautions, were perhaps prevented and kept from happening: If by not providing in Time for our Defence, some signal Misfortune should happen to the Nation, such Men would then have a just Reason for finding Fault with those employed in the Administration; and if any such Thing had lately happened, I do not doubt but it would have been propagated with great Industry, that our Surprise was entirely owing to the two blundering Brothers; but when all such Accidents are prevented by the prudent Measures that have been pursued, and by making seasonable and proper Provisions for our Defence, then it is pretended we never were in any Danger, and from thence they take Occasion to find Fault with the Expences that have been wisely and necessarily incurred by the making of such seasonable and proper Provisions; and thus, Sir, some Gentlemen will always find plausible Pretences for decrying those Measures that have been pursued, let them be what they will. However, I shall always think they act the best and the wisest Part, who chuse to give us Time and Leisure to roast them in this House, for their expensive and extravagant Measures, rather than to have our Attention diverted from them by a civil War kindled up, or a foreign Army actually landed in the Island; and when a War was broke out, in which this Nation might very probably be involved; when our Neighbours, and those Neighbours too from whom we have most to fear, were leading out great Armies, and fitting out powerful Squadrons, I must think it was at least prudent in us to make those Provisions for our Security which were made last Year; and as we are in the greater Danger of being involved, the longer the War continues, I cannot be against the small Augmentation now proposed.

To pretend to tell us, Sir, what *France* and *Spain* intended to have done last Year, or what they intend to do this next Year with the Ships of War they have continued in Commission, is, I think, something extraordinary. We may perhaps guess at some of their Designs, but I shall always think it very imprudent, to leave the Peace and Quiet of this Nation to depend upon such Guess-work, especially when we consider, that they have no Occasion to fit out any great Fleet against any Power in Europe but ourselves; and there-

fore it is not to be presumed, that they would put themselves to such a great Expence, unless they were suspicious that the Measures they have resolved to pursue, may probably make this Nation engage against them; and in such a Case, I think it is natural to believe, they would take the first Opportunity to invade or disturb us: They have such an absolute Command over all the Seamen of their Country, and always such Numbers of regular Troops upon their Coasts, or within a few Days March of their Seaports, that when they have their Ships ready equipt and fit for sailing, it would be easy for them to clap Seamen and Land-Forces on board, and they might arrive upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, before it would be possible for us to man and fit out a Fleet sufficient to engage them, if we had not made some extraordinary Provision beforehand: This every Man must be convinced of, who knows the Difficulty we had to procure Seamen enow for the Squadron we fitted out last Summer, notwithstanding the long Time we had to look for them, and the Method of pressing which we were even then obliged to make use of. Nor does it signify to tell us, that at this Rate we shall always be obliged to fit out Squadrons, and put ourselves to a great Expence, whenever any of our Neighbours begin to fit out one; for I take it to be a right Maxim, I really think we ought to prepare and fit out a Squadron, whenever we see any of our Neighbours doing so, unless we very well know the Purposes their Squadron is designed for; the Expence bestowed upon fitting out a Squadron may be an Expence to the Publick, but it is little or no Loss to the Nation; the Whole is expended among our own People, and it not only improves our Seamen, by making them acquainted with the Service on board a Man of War, but it increases their Number; for every Fleet we fit out encourages a Number of Landmen to engage in the Sea-Service; whereas, if by neglecting to do so, the Nation should be invaded, and a civil War kindled up, the Nation would in that Case suffer a real Loss, a Loss which might far surmount the Expence the Publick could be put to by the fitting out of twenty Squadrons; so that the Nation may suffer by neglecting this Maxim, but it can never suffer by observing it.

I shall readily grant, that this Nation would be more formidable if we owed no publick Debts, and had the same Fleet and the same regular Army we have at present; but if we had no Squadron ready to put to Sea, nor any regular Troops ready to take the Field, I cannot admit that we would then be formidable as we are at present, even tho' we did not owe a Shilling in the World. We all know, that what now makes a Nation formidable, is not the Number nor the Riches of its Inhabitants, but the Number of Ships of

War provided with able Seamen, and the Number of regular well-disciplin'd Troops they have at Command; and, whatever Gentlemen may think of the Acceptation of his Majesty's good Offices, I am persuaded they would not have been so readily accepted, if the Parties had not seen us preparing to do them bad Offices, in case they had refused to accept of our good. The accepting of our good Offices, will at least furnish us with an Opportunity of making ourselves better acquainted with the Views of all the Parties concerned, and there is no Condition annexed by either Party, but what was and must have been understood when we made the Offer; for surely when we offered the Interposition of our good Offices, we were not to suppose that the Emperor was, by his Acceptance, to pass from any Demand he thought he had upon us, nor were we to suppose, that the Allies would or could accept of our good Offices, unless we continued neutral; and while we do so, our Preparations can give no Encouragement to either Side to insist upon unreasonable Terms, nor the least Jealousy to either Side, unless one or t'other have Views, which they know to be inconsistent with the Preservation of the Balance of Power in Europe.

I find, Sir, some Gentlemen have got into a very odd Way of talking, when they have Occasion to mention the publick Expence; for if it in the least exceeds a Million it is to be called two, if it exceeds two it is to be called three; and because it may probably this Year a little exceed three Millions, therefore it is to be called four; so that a Million with these Gentlemen seems to be of very little Consideration; yet when we talk of English Money, I cannot but think that a Million or near a Million, is a Sum not to be despised, and one in four is certainly a very material Difference. What the publick Expence was, during the War in K. William's Reign, or the Number of Seamen kept up during the late War, I shall not now enquire; I believe both were as the Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to represent; but I think neither material at present; for we are not to proportion our yearly Expence, or our Number of Seamen, by past Times, but by present Necessities: When our Neighbours increase their publick Expence, or their Number either of Seamen or Land Soldiers, we must increase ours, otherwise we may happen to fall a Sacrifice to our Frugality; and as both France and Spain, but especially the latter, have very much increased their Naval Force since last War, if we should be obliged to engage against those two Powers, which I hope will not be the Case, it is certain we would be obliged to maintain a greater Number of Seamen than we had at any Time during the late War; and the sooner we begin to provide, the less Harm will we do our

Merchants, the less Stagnation will we make in our Trade.

This, Sir, naturally leads me to take Notice of the Damage done to our Trade, by the fitting out of a Squadron last Summer. I shall allow, that our Merchants thereby suffered some Inconvenience, and were put to a greater Charge than usual for the Freight of Ships and Wages of Seamen; but when the whole is in Danger, the private Interest of particular Persons must yield to it; and the Stop that was put to our Trade last Summer, is, in my Opinion, the strongest Argument that can be thought of for the Augmentation now proposed, and for our laying it down as a Maxim, always to begin early to fit out Squadrons, as soon as the Danger of War begins to appear; for if we should never think of any Augmentation of Seamen till we come upon the very Brink of a War, we must take or press 30 or perhaps 40,000 Seamen all at once into the Service of the Publick; and if the raising of 12 or 15,000 Seamen last Summer put such a Damp upon our Trade, surely the raising of 30 or 40,000 all at once would put an entire Stop to it; whereas, if we begin early, and raise our Seamen by degrees, fresh Men, encouraged by the high Wages, will be daily entering into the Merchants Service, those that enter this Year will be good Seamen against next, and thus every Year will afford a new Fleece for the Navy; so that in a little Time we may have our Navy fully provided, even for the most heavy War, without putting at any Time any great Stop to our Trade.

As for the *Dutch*, Sir, I do not think it necessary to enter into a Disquisition about what they have done, what they ought to do, or what Number of Land Forces may be necessary for the Safety of their Republick? For tho' they are our natural Allies, yet surely we are not in every Thing to be directed altogether by their Conduct: We are a distinct Nation; tho' our Interests be generally the same, yet in some particular Cases they may happen to be different; and when it so happens we must certainly follow different Measures. The *Dutch* are, 'tis true, a wise People, but as wise as they are, they may perhaps neglect or mistake their own Interest, as well as the general Interest of *Europe*, and if they do so, must we necessarily do the same? I hope no such Thing will be pretended; for in such a Case we would become in some manner a Province of *Holland*, we would become a meer Cypher in all publick Transactions, and would be no way regarded by any of the Powers of *Europe*; for if they could but secure the *Dutch*, they might always depend upon getting us into the same Measure, and when the *Dutch* found we had such a thorough Dependence upon them, for as good Allies as they are, they might perhaps, now

and then, make use of it in a Way which would no way contribute either to our Interest or Honour.

Permit me now, Sir, to take some Notice of the Reflections that have been thrown out upon our late Negotiations and Treaties. As for the Treaties of *Hanover* and *Seville*, we had certainly very good Reasons to enter into them at the Time they were negotiated and concluded; and as they were both approved by both Houses of Parliament, I think I have no Call to say any Thing in Favour of either; for the Approbation of a *British* Parliament I take to be a more authentick Proof of their Utility, than any Thing that can be said by a private Gentleman in their Commendation, and all the Objections to them have been already so often answered, that 'tis needless to repeat them: But when Gentlemen give us such a terrible View of the Consequences that may ensue, in case the present Emperor should happen to die before the Affairs of *Germany* are fully settled, I am surprised to hear them find Fault with the late Treaty of *Vienna*, which was concluded for no other End but to prevent that fatal Catastrophe: Fatal it certainly would be to the Affairs of *Europe* in general, and therefore I must think we had the strongest Inducement to enter into the Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction, in the most unlimited Manner, as being the only Expedient by which that fatal Catastrophe may be prevented. What Reasons the *Dutch* might have for their Backwardness or Caution about entering into that Treaty, I do not know; but if I were to judge of their Wisdom from their Behaviour in that respect, I cannot say I should have the best Opinion of it.

With regard to the Attack made upon the Emperor in *Italy*, by the *Spaniards* and the King of *Sardinia*, it is certain, that this Nation has neither given them any Encouragement nor any Provocation to do so; and whether the Imperial Court has given them any just Provocation, is an Affair which the Mediators must of course enquire into, when they come to offer a Plan for a Pacification. As to the Affair of *Poland*, where the Hon. Gentleman had his Information, with respect to what he has related to us about that Affair, I shall not pretend to guess; but I must believe, that his Majesty knows nothing about any such Answers having ever been given to the *French*, or any such Instructions having been sent to his Minister in *Poland*: This I must believe from what his Majesty told us in his Speech, at the opening of last Session; and if there ever was any such Thing, I am sure I am not to answer for all the Measures that have been lately pursued, for that is one I know nothing about.

To conclude, Sir, the Nation has already been put to a great Expence, and must be yet put

put to a farther Expence on Account of the present War; perhaps too some private Men may have been exposed to some Inconveniences, by the Preparations we have already made; but these Expences and Inconveniences ought to be born with Patience, when we consider the Difference between our Situation and that of some of our Neighbours. I believe I may justly compute, that by the bloody and obstinate Battles, Sieges and Skirmishes, which have already happened since this War first broke out, each of the Parties engaged has lost at least 50,000 Men; so that while the Trade of our Neighbours is interrupted, while a Stop has been put to all sorts of Manufactures and Improvements among them, while their Lands are laid waste, and such Multitudes of their Men destroyed, we have carried on our Trade with Security, our Manufactures have been improved, and extraordinary Quantities of our Corn exported; no *British* Farmer has been disturbed, not an Acre of *British* Land laid waste, nor a Drop of *British* Blood spilt: Therefore, while we enjoy so much Safety and Quiet, I cannot think any Man has Reason to complain of the Charge the Nation has been put to, or of the few Inconveniences he has suffered, for the Preservation of that Safety and Quiet he has enjoyed; and as I am fully satisfied, that what is now proposed is absolutely necessary, for securing our future Enjoyment of the same Safety and Quiet, I shall most heartily give my Consent.

According to the Method of proceeding in the House, when two different Numbers, or two different Sums, are proposed to be granted by Parliament, the Question is always first put for the smallest Number or Sum; and therefore in this Case the Question was first put for 20,000 Seamen, which, upon a Division, was carried in the Negative, 256 to 183. Then the Question was put for the 30,000, which was carried in the Affirmative, without a Division.

The chief Speakers in this Debate were, for the 30,000 Men, Sir R—t W—le, H—o W—le Esq; and J—s O—pe Esq; and the chief Speakers for the 20,000 Seamen, were Sir J—n B—d, Sir W—m W—m, W—m P—y Esq; the M—r of the R—lls, and R—t W—t Esq; After this Resolution was agreed to, the House came to a second Resolution, as usual, that 4*l.* per Man, per Month, should be allowed for maintaining the said 30,000 Seamen, for 13 Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service.

DEBATE on the Motion for an Account of Expences incurred by Virtue of the last Vote of Credit.

On Feb. 13. a Motion was made in the

House of Commons, 'that an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, 'that he would be graciously pleased to give 'Directions to the proper Officer or Officers, 'to lay before that House an Account of the 'Expences incurred, in Consequence and by 'Virtue of the Vote of Credit and Confidence, 'which was passed in that House towards the 'End of the last Session of Parliament.'

To this Motion it was objected, That the House had then before them what was proposed to be desired by the Address moved for; for in one Account they had the whole of the Expences that had been incurred by any Addition made to the Sea-Service, in Consequence of that Vote of Credit; in another they had an Account of the whole Expences that had been incurred by any Addition made to the Land-Service; and in a third they had an Account of what had been incurred on Occasion of the Treaty lately concluded with *Denmark*: Besides all which they had an Account of what Moneys had been issued from the Treasury for all or either of these Services, in pursuance of a Clause in an Act of Parliament, pass'd last Session, for enabling his Majesty to apply any Part of the Money granted for the Service of last Year, towards the Expence of making such Augmentations of his Forces by Sea or Land, or of concerting such other Measures as he should judge necessary for the Safety of this Nation. That from these Accounts any Man might easily see what Expences had been incurred in consequence of that Vote of Credit; for that as to the Sea-Service, whatever appeared from that Account to have been incurred, over and above what was granted by last Parliament, for maintaining the 20,000 Seamen then voted for last Year's Service, must appear to be an additional Expence, incurred in consequence of that Vote of Credit; as to the Land-Service, whatever appeared from the Account then before them relating to that Service, to have been incurred over and above what was granted by last Parliament, for maintaining the 17,704 Land-Forces then voted to be kept up in *Great-Britain*, *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, for last Year, must be an additional Expence incurred, in consequence of that Vote of Credit: And as to what had been incurred on Occasion of the late Treaty with *Denmark*, it was certain, the whole was to be placed to the Account of Expences incurred, in Consequence of that Confidence and Credit, which was so reasonably and so necessarily vested in his Majesty by last Session of Parliament; so that they could not possibly expect any further or new Accounts by the Address proposed; and the presenting of such an Address would, in their Opinion, shew a Want of Respect to his Majesty, and a sort of Jealousy and Diffidence in what he had already ordered to be laid before them.

Upon this Objection's being made, it was pro-

proposed to add these Words, *viz. over and above those of which Accounts had already been laid before that House*, by way of Amendment to the Motion.

But this did not satisfy the Gentlemen who were against the Motion, and therefore they objected further, That it was not to be supposed that any other Expences had been incurred than those contained in the Accounts then before them: That they could assure Gentlemen that no Moneys had been issued from the Treasury by Virtue of the Clause they had mentioned, but what were stated in the Account already laid before the House; nor had any Expences been incurred but what were contained in the three Accounts relating to the Sea-Service, the Land-Service, and the late Treaty with Denmark: That the presenting of such an Address was really in some Manner provoking the Crown to make further Demands upon them; and that if what was then proposed should come to be a Precedent, it would become necessary for the Crown to add a Certificate to every Account to be given in hereafter to Parliament, certifying, that *these are all the Expences that have been incurred*, or some such Words to that Purpose, which they thought would look a little absurd: That therefore they could not agree to the Amendment, but when it was disagreed to (as they hoped it would) they would propose that the following Words should be added, by way of Amendment to the Motion, to wit, *notwithstanding that full Accounts of all Expences that had been incurred had been already laid before that House*: This, they said, was the most natural Amendment that could be made to the Motion, because by the Addition of these Words it would appear in its proper and true Light, and in that Light they were persuaded the House would not agree to it.

To this it was answer'd, That they could not but think that the Motion, as it stood at first, was a very proper Motion, because it would be much better and more distinct, to have all these Expences fairly and fully stated in one Account, than to have them dispersed in several Accounts, and confounded with a great many other Articles; and this Method of stating those Expences would be attended with this Advantage, that it would clearly shew to Gentlemen, how sparing his Majesty had been in making use of that unlimited Credit given him by last Session, which would be a great Inducement to that House to renew that Credit, whenever his Majesty should please to demand it: This they thought they had Reason to hope, the Hon. Gentlemen would not have obstructed, because it might perhaps be of great Advantage to them upon some future Occasion; but as those Gentlemen did not seem to like that Way of stating the Account, therefore they were willing to

make the Amendment proposed to their Motion, in order to prevent a Negative's being put upon a Question of such Moment.

That they hoped no Expences had been incurred, in Consequence of that Vote of Confidence and Credit, but what appeared upon the several Accounts then before them; but it would be a great Satisfaction to the House, to have a direct Answer upon that Subject from the Crown; for tho' they were persuaded that the Gentlemen who had taken upon them to assure the House, that no other Expences had been incurred, or Moneys issued, but what were contained in these Accounts, really believed it to be as they had declared; yet in such Cases that House was not to take an Answer from any Member; were he the greatest Man in the House, or the greatest Subject in the Nation, his Word or his Declaration was no parliamentary Satisfaction, nor could it be taken as such.

That with Respect to the Certificate mentioned, it was, in the present Case, so far from being absurd, that it was absolutely necessary: When certain Sums were granted by Parliament, and those Sums appropriated by Parliament to certain Uses, such a Certificate would, 'twas true, be quite unnecessary, it would be ridiculous to insist upon any such; but when an unlimited Credit has been granted by Parliament, and that Credit unlimited likewise as to the Uses it was to be applied to, it was absolutely necessary to have a Certificate in the Manner mentioned by the Hon. Gentlemen, certifying that such Sums and no more had been taken up upon that Vote of Credit; and that the Sums so taken up had been applied to such Uses, and none other; for without such a Certificate it would be impossible for that House to know how the Accounts of the Nation stood; they could not know but every succeeding Year might bring in a new Demand, to provide for some Expence incurred or some Debt contracted, in Consequence of the unlimited Credit they had formerly given; therefore it was incumbent upon them, as Members of that House, to demand such a Certificate; they were bound in Honour, and in Duty to their Constituents, to insist upon having such a Certificate, which could not be had any other Way than by presenting the Address proposed.

That as to the Amendment intended to be added by the worthy Gentleman, in order to make their Question appear ridiculous upon the Journals of that House, it did not at all deter them from insisting upon their Question, nor from insisting upon the Amendment they had proposed: That they had no Cause to suspect, that that House would agree to the Amendment intended by the worthy Gentleman: But if they had, it would give them no Pain; for whatever that House might do, the World without Doors would judge rightly,

ly, and would fix the Ridicule where it properly belonged: But they would, upon that Occasion, put the Gentleman in mind of what appeared upon their Journals: They remembered a certain great Man was, in a former Parliament, accused of some very high Crimes, and a Question was actually moved and seconded in that House for a Resolution in these Terms, *That it appears to this House, that such a great Man (naming him) had been guilty of several heinous and fraudulent Practices in, &c.* That this was the Question first moved; but the Friends of that great Man, in order to defeat the Question by rendering it ridiculous, proposed that the Words (*it appears to this House*) should by way of Amendment be left out of the Question: That upon a Division the Amendment was approved of by a corrupt Majority, and that the Question so made ridiculous by the Amendment, stood to that Day upon their Journals, as the worthy Gentleman might see if he pleased; but that thus rendering the Question ridiculous, was far from rendering ridiculous those who had at first proposed it: On the contrary, the Ridicule fell upon those who made the Question ridiculous by their Amendment, and accordingly at the Elections of our very next Parliament, most of them were neglected by their Country, and justly refused the Honour of continuing any longer the Representatives of the People in that House.

The Question being at last put upon the Amendment, it was, upon a Division, carried in the Negative, 167 to 106.

Both the Question and the Amendment were proposed by S—l S—ys Esq; and supported chiefly by W—m P—y Esq; and Sir W—m W—m. The chief Speakers against both were H—o W—le Esq; H—y P—m Esq; Sir W—m Y—ge, C—l B—n, T—s W—n Esq; and J—pb D—rs Esq;

After the Division upon this Amendment H—y P—m Esq; moved to adjourn, which brought on a short Debate about Order; because it was said, that when a Question had been moved, and for some Time debated, the House was so much in Possession of it, that it could not be put off by Adjournment, without an unanimous Consent: But Mr. S—r declared, that according to the general Opinion, the Rule mentioned was to be observed at all Times before four o'Clock in the Afternoon, but after that Hour, tho' a Question had been for some Time debated, it was thought it might be put off by Adjournment, without any unanimous Consent: Whereupon the Question was put for adjourning, which was carried in the Affirmative, without a Division.

DEBATE in the House of Lords on the Scotch Petition.

On the same Day, viz. Feb. 13. the Pe-

tition of the 6 Scotch Peers (which see p. 244.) was presented to the House of Peers, by his Grace the D—ke of B—d.

After this Petition was read, his Grace stood up, and moved for a Day to take it into Consideration; he would not positively fix upon any Day, but he would propose that Day Month, and that their Lordships might order those Persons, by whom the Petitioners thought they could prove their Allegations, to attend against that Day: In this Motion he was seconded by his Grace the D—ke of M—gb.

In Support of the Question, it was argued by the two noble D—kes, in Substance as follows, viz.

B My Lords, I take it to be a constant and a certain Maxim of this House, never to reject the Petition of any Subject, or of any Number of Subjects, unless upon the very Face of the Petition there appears to be something very frivolous or impertinent; and upon all the Petitions I have observed presented to this House, there has always been a Day assigned, either for an Answer, or for the Petitioner to prove his Allegations, according to the Nature of the Petition. If it be a Petition against any particular Person or Persons, such as Petitions of Appeal, there is then a Day appointed for the Defendants or Respondents to answer; and a Summons is directed of Course to be served upon them for that End: If the Petition be to set forth any particular Grievances or Inconveniencies the Petitioner labours under, and from which he desires the Aid of this House to be relieved, such as Petitions for private Bills, the Petitioner has in such Cases a Day to prove the Allegations of his Petition, and for that End he has of Course the Aid of this House for summoning those Persons to attend, by whom he thinks he can prove what he has in his Petition set forth: If it be a Petition complaining of publick Grievances, in order to obtain a publick Law for their Redress, the Petitioner or Petitioners have then a Day assigned, for proving their Allegations, and they have of Course the Summons, or Order of this House, commanding those Persons to attend, by whom they think they may prove the Facts or the Grievances complained of.

F Of this last Sort I take the Petition to be, which I have now had the Honour to present to your Lordships; and never was there, I believe, a Petition presented to this House, of greater Consequence as to the Subject Matter complained of, or as to the Quality of the Petitioners. The Complaint, my Lords, is of the highest Nature imaginable: It is a Complaint that nearly concerns both the Honour and the Dignity, nay, I may say, the very Being of this House; because if there be good Ground for the Complaint, the Constitution of this Kingdom cannot subsist, the Liberties of our

Country cannot long endure, if the Grievances complained of be not fully and speedily redressed. Then as to the Petitioners; let us consider, my Lords, who they are: They are Men of as high Rank as any Subjects in the Kingdom: They are Noblemen of equal Quality with ourselves in every Respect, except as to Seats in this House; and that they have perhaps been deprived of by the evil Practices, of which they complain: But this they do not insist on; they do not come here to complain of any particular Injury done to themselves; it is their Regard for the publick Weal, their Regard for the Honour of this House, that has prevailed on them to become Petitioners to your Lordships.

I shall not pretend, my Lords, to say that the Facts complained of are true; that your Lordships are to determine after a full and a strict Enquiry; but I am sure there is nothing frivolous or impertinent appears upon the Face of the Petition; and if we may judge from the Characters, as well as Quality of the Petitioners; if we may judge from common Fame and publick Report; nay, if we may judge from some Occurrences not a great many Years ago, there is Reason to believe their Complaint is but too well grounded. All the Petitioners we know; some of them have had the Honour to sit in this House, and while they sat here, their Behaviour was such, that I am persuaded none of your Lordships will think, that they would allow themselves to be imposed on by ridiculous Reports or slight Surmises. I cannot therefore in the least suspect, that the Petition I have had the Honour to present will be rejected; and for this Reason, I think the only proper Motion I can make is, To appoint a Day, &c. (as above-mentioned.)

L—d O—w. My Lords, tho' it has always been the Practice of this House to receive Petitions from any Subject, which did not in themselves appear frivolous or impertinent, yet the Petition now presented to us is in my Opinion of such an extraordinary Nature, that it deserves the most mature Deliberation: It is a Petition, by which several Lords, who are Members of this House, are charged with illegal Practices; and as such a Charge must throw a very great Scandal upon them, I therefore think your Lordships ought well to consider, before you resolve to give it so much Countenance, as to appoint a Day for taking it into Consideration.

Upon this the L—d Ch—r rose up, and acquainted the House, that the Petition did not charge any Lord in that House with undue or illegal Practices: It contained only a general Charge, that some such Practices had been made use of at the Election of 16 Peers for Scotland, but did not say by whom.

E—l of Cb—ry. Tho' the Petition now before us does not charge any Lord in

particular with any undue Practices; yet it must be granted, that in its Consequences it will affect a good many Lords of this House; for it expressly charges, that no less than 16 Lords of this House were chosen by such Practices, and have thereby got Seats in this House; so that by the Consequences of this Petition, every one of those 16 may come to lose the Seats they have now the Honour to have in this House: For this Reason therefore, my Lords, as well as on Account of its being a Petition of a very new and a very extraordinary Nature, I think your Lordships ought to take some Time to consider of it, before you order any Person to attend on Account of the Matter contained in the Petition.

B D—ke of N—le. My Lords, the Petition now presented to us is so new in its Kind, that I really do not know whether we ought to receive it; nay, I do not know if we have a Power to receive it. There was, indeed, since the Union, one Petition presented to this House, complaining of an undue Election and Return of one of the 16 Peers for Scotland, and this House did accordingly proceed upon the Petition, and did determine the Right of Election: But in the Petition now before us, there is no direct Complaint either against the Election or the Return of all or any one of the 16 Peers last chosen for Scotland; and therefore I cannot at present pretend to give my Opinion, how we can proceed upon it. As I have not the Journal now before me, which contains the Proceedings of this House upon the last Petition from Scotland, I cannot tell what Method was then observed; but if I had, I doubt much if it could be of any Use, because of this Petition's being very widely different from the former: Therefore, my Lords, I must think that the most prudent Method for us to take is to

D appoint a short Day, as short as you will, to consider of what is proper to be done, before you appoint a Day either for entering into the Merits of the Petition, or for examining any Witnesses in Relation to the Facts therein complained of. For this Reason I shall move your Lordships to resolve, to take this Petition into your Consideration on this Day se'nnight.

E To this it was answer'd by the E—l of Cb—ld, and after him the L—d B—st; That as to the Petition's being in its Nature something new and extraordinary, it was not at all to be wondered at, because the Facts complained of were such as could be committed only since the Union of the two Kingdoms. Whether any such Practices had been used since that Time, and before the present, they would not take upon them to determine; but if ever any such had been used, no Man had before had publick Spirit enough to complain of them, and therefore they were the more obliged to the noble Peers who had now

R r r

given themselves that Trouble: That to them it seemed very extraordinary to question, whether that House had a Power to examine into any Grievances that could be complained of by any Subject: But it appeared still more extraordinary to make such a Question, when the Complaint was made by some of their own Number, and in Relation to an Affair, in which the Honour and Dignity of that House was chiefly and primarily concerned: That for this Reason it was not to be doubted, but that they had not only a Power, but that it was their Duty to enquire into the Matters complained of, and to sift them to the Bottom; and they hoped no Regards nor Pretences would prevent their doing so. However, they would in general agree with the noble Duke as to the first, appointing a short Day; for they did not doubt, but that the more the Affair was consider'd, the more every Lord in that House would think himself bound, both in Honour and Duty, to enquire into it: But they thought the Resolution ought to be put in Words different from what the noble Duke had propos'd; and that therefore the Motion ought to be, *That they would, upon that Day se'nnight, take into Consideration, the Methods how to proceed upon the Petition then presented to them.*

L—d Ch—r. As to the Power or Duty of this House in Relation to the Petition now before us, I cannot really, upon so short a Deliberation, freely declare my Opinion; and as there are some other Lords, who seem to be in great Doubt about this Question, I must think the Motion made by the noble Duke near me, the most proper, because of its being the most general; and as it does not determine the Question one Way or other, I cannot but think it quite unnecessary to make any Dispute about it; therefore I hope your Lordships will agree to it.

Upon this the Question propos'd by the D—ke of N—le was agreed to without any Division; and it was accordingly resolv'd, *That that House would, upon that Day se'nnight, take the Petition into their Consideration:* After which it was order'd, that the Lords should be summoned to attend upon that Day.

[To be continued.]

*A philosophical Essay on the Bite of a Mad Dog: To which is added, a Method whereby any Person, labouring under that Misfortune, may infallibly cure himself.*

I Conceive that the infectious Foam from a Mad Dog, is compos'd of extrem minute Particles or *Animalcula*, mixt with *Serum*; which insinuating themselves into the nervous Juice, which is the Vehicle of the animal Soul or Spirit, and preying upon it, soon affects the Brain; that increasing and continually irritating the Mind, causes the

Patient to grow raging mad, and in a short Time to die so. I must here observe, there is a great Difference between this Sort of Madness, and the Madness which occasionally happens, and is common to Mankind, which chiefly proceeds from an outrageous or furious Passion of the Mind, when the former is contracted merely by Infection, and which hitherto has scarcely ever been known to be cured after the Symptoms have once appeared.

I shall now take upon me to present the World with such proper Directions, that any one under the deplorable Circumstances of being bit by a Mad Dog, shall have it in his own Power to cure himself: But this is first to be remarked; the chief Dependence of a safe Cure is by destroying the *Animalcula* lodged in the nervous Juice, and by forcing them out of the Body, and that totally; for where any remain, tho' they give no sensible Disturbance, yet as they are capable of propagating their Species, the Patient can't be safe whilst one of them subsists; and this I take to be the Case where Persons have seem'd to be cur'd, and yet a long Time after have been carried off raving Mad; as in the dreadful Case of Mr. *Whitaker*, late of the Tower. Another Instance I shall mention of a young Gentleman, who being in all Appearance cured by the common Methods, yet that Time twelve Months was seized with the same Symptoms, and the Wound broke out again; I gave him a Powder (the Recipe whereof was given me under the Seal of Secrecy) sweated him several Times by a Medicine for that Purpose put to his Urine, and applied a Poultrice three Times to the Wound, of the warm Blood of a sound Dog mixt with Oatmeal; which Process happily performed the Cure.

These Cases happening but seldom, and Physicians not having the Opportunity of observing them as in common Cases, has prevented the Discovery of proper Specificks for the Cure; and the Surprize it gives the Patient and his Friends, puts them upon all the common Methods of dipping in Salt-Water, eating of the Mad Dog's Liver, Alexipharmicks, and divers nauseous Medicines hardly to be indur'd, which are presently made use of; so that no Man can say which performed the Cure: And those Things being generally applied before ill Symptoms appear, the Persons concerned are in doubt whether the Patient was infected or not; which renders the Effects of the Remedies doubtful; and those only can be depended on, which have cured Persons after they were actually disordered. I will consider some of the common Things used in this Case.

The Liver of a Mad Dog eaten by the Patient, has been long accounted a perfect Cure; and I have often heard it attested much in the same Manner, as we had in an Article of

News

News from Paris, where 21 Persons being bit by a Mad Wolf, 11 of them eat of the Liver and did well, the rest died raving mad.

It can hardly be conceived, that the Liver of the same Dog should kill the *Animalcula*; but it is easy to conceive, that the Dog's Animal Spirit in the eaten Liver, shall be agreeable to that emitted from him into the Wound, and prevent the *Animalcula* from preying on the human nervous Juice; from whence the Animal Soul has an Opportunity of rejecting, separating, and expelling them; and for this Reason I recommend the Liver of a Mad Dog, and in general a Diet of Livers, since the hepatick Particles seem the best Food for the *Animalcula*, and as a Magnet to attract them.

The dipping in the Sea is much used in this Case; the Practice is to plunge the Patient under the Water suddenly, to surprize him, and force him to swallow a large Quantity of the Water, and then put him into Bed to sweat; and this I know is also useful in common Madness.

The Benefits of this Operation are, first, that the Surprize gives a different Turn to the Mind; and the forcible keeping under Water, puts the whole Animal Soul upon great Struggle, to extricate herself from the Danger which threatens to demolish her beloved Habitation; and thus rousing her up to violent Motions, assists her to overcome the *Animalcula*; and as she is strengthened by the Cold, they are thereby necessarily shock'd, and leave off preying, and consequently are much easier ejected by the succeeding Sweats; so that a very great Benefit accrues by this Operation, which I attribute to the Coldness, and not to the Saltness of the Water; so that whether the Patient is within the Reach of the Sea or no, is not much Matter, provided he is near a very cold Spring; and I think the Cold Bath near Sir John Oldcastle's the best in or near the Town.

As to the Reason why I prefer the aforesaid Sweating, by Medicines applied to the Urine, before the famous Alexipharmicks, which are accounted Counter-poisons; First, I have no Opinion of their being so: Secondly, the Cause of Madness is not properly a Poison: And, Thirdly, the Alexipharmicks being heterogeneous to human Bodies, give the Animal Soul much Trouble to expel them, and consequently divert her from expelling her greatest Enemy; but by the aforesaid Sweat she is roused up, without any heterogeneous Matter thrown into the Body to disturb it, or to hinder the Attention of the Animal Soul to its grand Concern; which a new invading Enemy must do.

#### *The Method of CURE.*

First, I order them to bleed, and let a Poulrice, immediately, of the warm Blood of

a sound Dog, mixed with Oatmeal, be applied to the Wound, and repeated three Times; as also to dip in the Sea, if near, or convenient for the Patient, and be put to Bed to sweat; otherwise, in some cold Spring, which will answer the same Intention as that of the Sea; and to eat of the Dog's Liver, and to feed often upon Liver of any Kind. If these Rules are observed punctually, there is no Doubt of a safe Cure; but in Cases more obstinate, where Persons have neglected using these proper Means, I recommend the Magnetick Powder, and Sweating, by a Medicine applied to the Urine, by which I have cured several, even after manifest Symptoms of the Disorder appearing upon them.

**B** *P. S.* There is an absolute Necessity, to use all possible Means whatsoever, to prevent such fatal Consequences; and it seems in a great Measure to depend much on lessening the Number of those Animals, which produce such a terrible Disease; and I believe, where one is absolutely necessary, ten are useless, and in Proportion to that Number, such will be the Mad ones: But those who are fond of keeping them for Fancy; or Pleasure, would do well to worm them, when young, and bleed them every Spring, and Fall of the Leaf, and give them Shavings of Pewter in a Bit of Butter, mix'd with the Flower of Brimstone, and not suffer them to run about, as tho' they were Masterless. (*See a melancholy Account of one dying of this Disorder, p. 391. and Dr. Mead's famous Receipt for the Cure of it, p. 442.*)

*Vindication of Buchanan (See page 242.)*

*S I R,*

Sept. 1. 1735.

**B**UCHANAN has always been esteemed by all true Judges of Poetry, and in all Places where Learning and Ingenuity have flourish'd, as the greatest as well as the best accomplish'd Poet of his Time. Such is the Purity of his Language, Variety of Thought, Clearness and Perspicuity of Speech, together with a due Choice of the best and most significant Words, as have rendred him not only superior to all modern Poets, but also not inferior even to the Ancients themselves. Those Persons who will take the Pleasure carefully to peruse his Writings, will find in them the true Spirit of Poetry, will percieve all his Images and Allusions most beautiful and engaging, all his Epithets well adapted and suitable to the Intention and Design of the Author: He never makes use of any superfluous Words, or which serve only to fill up the Verse; but every Word, nay even every Syllable is chosen with that Depth of Judgment and Consideration as makes it impossible to be alter'd for the better. In the Majesty and Grandeur of his Style, he has follow'd *Virgil*, in the Variety of his Metre and

Easiness of Expression he has copy'd after *Horace*, and in Smoothness and Eloquence he has resembled *Ovid* and *Tibullus*; and having (like the Bee, which extracts Honey from all Flowers) imitated all the ancient Poets of greatest Reputation, he himself may be truly said to be inimitable.

Having given this imperfect Account of *Buchanan*, or rather of his immortal Writings, (to enumerate all the particular Virtues of which would fill a Volume;) I shall proceed to speak to that which is objected against, *viz.* his ill choice of Epithets. I must confess I was surpris'd to find that a Rev. Dr. one that has merited much of the learned and polite World, should object that as a Fault in *Buchanan*, which he might with equal Reason and Justice have alledged in *Virgil* himself; and should point out a particular Passage, which is so far from being blame-worthy, as to merit the greatest Applause. The Words objected against are these,

*Fluminis ad liquidas forte sedemus aquas.*

And after the Interposition of two Verses,

*Inque sinus liquidæ decedit imber aquæ.*

On which the Dr. makes this Remark: 'There was no Occasion to put us in mind even once, much less twice, within the Compass of 5 Verses, that Water was liquid; by which Epithet the Thing described is not illustrated in the least Degree.' (See p. 242.) But why must the Word *liquidus* signify only *liquid*? Had the Dr. consulted *Littleton*, he would have found that it signify'd likewise, *clear, pure, bright, without Mud*; an Expression not only warranted by the most famous Poets, as before hinted, but also by the Sacred

Scriptures themselves; the Terms, *clear Streams* and *running Waters* being frequently made use of in Holy Writ. Besides, the Expression in the latter Verse objected to, may be taken in a Metaphorical Sense, in which Light it will appear very beautiful; as Water falling down from a Rock or Mountain, so the Tears fell into their Bosom while they wept. *Homer* compares *Agamemnon*, when he shed Tears, to a Fountain of Water,

— 'αν δ' Ἀγαμέμνων (δρως.  
ἴσατο δακρυχέων, ὥς κρήνη μελανυ-

I shall add no more, but produce several Places out of *Virgil*, Prince of Latin Poets, parallel to that of *Buchanan*, and leave it to the Judgment of the learned World, which most deserved Censure, *Buchanan* or the Doctor.

— *liquidas projecit in undas.*

*Æn.* 5. v. 839.

— *liquidis immisi fontibus apros.*

*Ecl.* 2. v. 49.

*Non liquidi gregibus fontes, non gramina desunt.*

*Georg.* 2. v. 200.

*Pocula sunt fontes liquidi* —

*Georg.* 3. v. 529.

*At liquidi fontes* —

*Georg.* 4. v. 18.

*Te liquidi flevere lacus.* —

*Æn.* 7. v. 760.

Many more might be collected, but these I think are sufficient.

Your Humble Servant,

PHILALETHES.

### *A View of the WEEKLY ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.*

*Daily Gazetteer*, Aug. 27, 28 and 29. N<sup>o</sup> 51, 52 and 53.

*The Case of the Bank Contract, in Answer to the Craftsman.* (See p. 266, 308. C. 360. C. 372, 377, 429.)

THE whole Foundation of the Clamour about this Affair, consists in a Difference between two Pamphlets published since last Christmas; one intitled, *Some Considerations on the publick Funds, &c.* and the other, *The Case of the sinking Fund, &c.* This Difference wholly consists in these Points, 'Whether Sir R — W — was present at one Meeting only, or at two Meetings of the Companies? And whether he only drew the Sketch of the Agreement, or drew both the Sketch and the Agreement itself?' —

Of these Facts how are we to be informed? If from the great Person himself, he must trust to his Memory of a Transaction 14 or 15 Years past, since which he hath been employed in the greatest Affairs, and hath continually had his Thoughts filled with so many and various Concerns, that it is not possible for him, or any one in the like Circumstance, at such a Distance of Time, to tie himself down with a scrupulous Exactness in giving the Publick any Account of this Matter.

Again, of what Importance are these Facts, when they shall be most strictly ascertained? It is admitted on all Hands, that he did employ his Influence with the Bank to assist the S. S. Company in their Distress, by taking Stock at an higher Price than what it was falling to at the Market, in order to keep up the publick Credit at that dreadful Conjunction. It is likewise admitted, that the

Event

Event of Things made it impossible afterwards for the Bank to take the Stock agreed for, without involving themselves in Ruin, and making the Ruin universal.

This being the true and genuine State of the Case, 'tis evident, that to wander from these, the only Points of Debate, and to raise an Uproar concerning the Narrative of minute Incidents, wherein any Man's Memory may fail him, and which in themselves are of no Importance to the Controversy; in short, to pronounce a Transaction of this Sort, the most infamous Project, and ruinous Fraud, merely from such a Difference between two Pamphlets published 14 or 15 Years after the Transaction: Surely this Manner of treating the Debate is without Example, without Justice, and without Sense, and an outrageous Insult upon a Person of great Distinction, and of high Trust in the Councils of the Kingdom.

Having thus cleared away the Rubbish, we must now come to the Truth; wherein, that the Adversary may have all Advantage, we will enter into no Disquisition on those weighty Matters, at how many Meetings the Hon. Gentleman was present, or how many Papers he drew. We will suppose him to have been a Party in the Consummation of the Matter, and appeal to the Judgment of Mankind, whether he is not justifiable, even as Author of the Original Bank Contract itself, that very Paper which hath been produced with such indecent Triumph.

We now proceed to Facts which stand uncontradicted: That at a Time when the great Person was not in the Administration of Affairs, nor employed in the Disposition of the publick Revenue, J—n A—bie, Esq; was Chancellor of his late Majesty's Exchequer. This Gentleman, with his Associates, in the Midst of that Distress wherein they had involved this Nation, at a Time when S. S. Stock was falling from that Height to which they had most fraudulently raised it, and when they were likely to be torn in Pieces by the distracted Populace; they first applied to the Bank for Relief in this terrible Exigency, and then to the great Person concerned in this Debate, whom they sent for by an Express to come to them from his Retirement in the Country; and when he came up, drew him into a Meeting with a Committee of Directors appointed by each Company.

This all Men agree to have been the Rise of the whole Affair. Was this then a Business solicited by Sir R—W—? Did he contrive the Meeting? Was it his Project, when Multitudes of People of all Ranks thronged the Bank, threatened to pull it down, and almost to massacre the Directors, if they did not come into some Measure to relieve the Distress of the S. S. Company? Or rather, was it not A—bie's Meeting, A—bie's

Business, A—bie's Project? He who had involved the Nation in Ruin, and who was drove to such Expedients, as the only Means to prevent that Ruin from falling immediately on his own Head.

The Meeting being thus procured, the Proposition to be made was this, 'that if the Bank would agree to buy a Quantity of S. S. Stock at an high Price, it would give the S. S. Company Credit, it would stop the Alarm that was then spreading; it would raise the Market Price that was then fallen, and ease the Minds of Men till something better could be proposed for the Remedy of their Distractions.'

Was this Sir R—W—'s Proposition? Or did he want it for the Ease of any Difficulty wherein he had involved himself or his Country? Was he not begged, prayed, importuned and wearied till three or four in the Morning to consent that the Trial might be made? And was it not A—bie that was suing to him in all this Transaction? Crying out *For God's Sake help us—We shall be undone—We shall be torn in Pieces if you don't help us.*—Nay, I have heard from those who were present at the Meeting, that when the Minutes of their Agreement were to be taken in Writing, and the Company looked upon one another to see who should take the Pen, the great Person called to Mr. A—bie, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, as being the most proper on Account of his Office; but that the most modest and complaisant Mr. A—bie intreated the Hon. Gentleman to take it into his own Hand, as due to his superior Abilities, and to his happy Influence in the Mediation of that Affair.

View this Transaction then in its natural Light; Mr. A—bie in his Distress supplicating this Hon. Person to come an 100 Miles to this Meeting, imploring his Consent to this Bank Contract, as the only Thing in the World that could save the Government, the Companies, and publick Credit, and above all the only Thing that could save his dearest Self from being swallowed up quick in Destruction: At length after keeping up at a Meeting almost all Night, by this infinite Importunity, prevailing with the great Person and the Bank to come into the Measure, and then with the humblest Deference requesting the great Person to draw up the Agreement; yet 14 or 15 Years afterwards appearing on the publick Stage, pretending to have pocketed that very Paper which he prevailed on the Hon. Gentleman to draw, producing this Act, which he forced that Hon. Person into, as an infamous Act, and pretending it to be a worse Project even than his own infernal South Sea Scheme.

The miserable Managers of the S. S. Company having lost all Credit by their Scheme, and drawn the Indignation of all Men against them,

them, the Weight of the *Bank Contract* could not avail them in this Situation, and the *Stock* fell, in Spight of all Endeavours to preserve it from falling.

The Question then was, whether the *Bank*, who had done all that had been begged and prayed of them to save the *S. S. Company* from Ruin, when all proved ineffectual, ought in Conscience to follow them in their Fate, and when they could not save them, fall a Sacrifice with them?

Notwithstanding it was most evident and notorious, seeing the *Bank Contract* could not keep up the Price of *S. S. Stock* scarcely to 100 per Cent. that therefore the *Bank* could not, without absolute Ruin, take any Quantity of that *Stock* at such a Price as 400 per Centum: Notwithstanding, I say, this Truth was clear and forcible at that Time, yet it is not even pretended, that Sir R—W— was once seen in any Part of the Transaction after the Contract was made. The *S. S. Company* applied themselves wholly from this Time to the *Lords of the Treasury*, in which Commission that *Hon. Gentleman* was not inserted till many Months after the Contract was concluded.

We are told, that to avoid this Contract, and to bribe the *S. S. Company* into their Composition with the *Bank*, the two Millions of their Debt to the Publick were remitted by Parliament, and that Sir R—W— obtained such Remission expressly for that End.

In the *Political State for December 1722*, Page 640, we are informed, that Mr. *Trenchard* and others, speaking in the House of Commons against remitting these two Millions, were answered particularly by Mr. *William Pulteney*. Is it possible now, that this Remission could be obtained with such unrighteous Views, or have so little Reason on its Side, when it had such unbiassed Patriotism and such powerful Eloquence to support it?

Having then mention'd several Speeches of Mr. *Pulteney* in the general Court of the *South Sea Company*, he sums up the whole as follows:

The Case then stands exactly thus circumstanced. Mr. A—bie, with Tears in his Eyes, solicited this Contract to be made between the two Companies, and engaged Sir R—W— to conclude it. Afterwards when it could answer none of the Ends proposed, nor have any Effect but to ruin the *Bank*, without saving the *S. S. Company*, Sir R—W— was of Opinion, that it was neither binding nor fit to be kept; and Mr. P—y of Opinion, that it was binding, but not fit to be kept.

This *Hon. Person*, Mr. P—, then interposes his Eloquence and Persuasion to have the Matter compounded; declares in favour of the Contract, that it was a better Bargain than many which Gentlemen had been undone by; desires that they will empower their Directors

to treat with the *Bank*, that they may bring it to a Conclusion; recommends Temper and Calmness in all the Proceedings of the general Court, hopes they will not have the least Suspicion of their Directors; and assures them, that if they take prudent right Measures, they have all the Reason in the World to expect Support and Countenance from the Government.

The *Hon. Gentleman* proceeds to censure their late Resolution in a General Court to receive no Proposals from the *Bank*; calls it an extraordinary Proceeding, and confesses himself no Friend to extraordinary Steps. Sir *John Eyles* thanks him for this Favour to the Directors, and recommends his wholesome Counsel of Calmness and Temper to all the Proprietors.

The *Hon. Gentleman* receives these Compliments in the most cordial Manner; recommends the Directors again to the Proprietors, and verily believes them to be worthy of all their Confidence; declares that tho' he thought the Contract binding, yet that he thought it most proper to come to a speedy Conclusion; that to oppose this, and enter into intemperate Measures, would do more Harm than Good; that tho' Things stood thus with the *Bank*, he was not for pushing Matters to Extremities, but was for having the Directors empowered to treat and make an Accommodation of this whole Affair; pleads all that could engage them to follow such Advice; his Regard for their Interests, his Fortune at Stake in their Company; his great Sufferings already amongst them, and his Resolution to continue amongst them; calls upon them to shew Mercy to the *Bank*, as they expect it to themselves; tells them they may wound themselves by striking too violently; that it will better suit the Interests of both Societies to bear any Thing that may be thought of for their common Good, and that they must be subservient to each other, or there will soon be an End of all.

This *Hon. Gentleman* comes amongst them again, tells them that he can foresee, if some People's Measures are pursued, all must end in Confusion; that they ought to consider they were giving themselves a secret Stab, whilst they were spending their Time as if they did not know that it was necessary something should be done; that he desired they would come to some Resolution, and that as a Company, they would not set themselves against the Government, nor as Individuals censure the Conduct of Ministers; (of whom Sir R—W— was then one, in the same high Rank and Plenitude of Power as he is at present.)

After all this Eloquence, and Parols, it must astonish Mankind, and confound the Belief of Ages to come, that the same Authority as pleaded for this Composition, should be cited to prove that such a Conclusion of the Contract was the most wicked Measure in the World,

World, and that it was a Crime in Sir R— W— to oblige that Company to such an Agreement, whom Mr. P— had laboured with his most winning Rhetorick to persuade even to the same Agreement.

In short, Mr. A—*bie* procures the making of the Bank Contract, and then charges Sir R— W— with all Wickedness in making it. Mr. P— persuades the S. S. Company, to treat in order to the Breaking of it, and then charges Sir R— W— with all Wickedness in Breaking it.

As we can conclude nothing from the Opinions of Persons, who blow *hot* or *cold*, just as it serves their Humour, or Interest; let us consider the Merits of the Thing itself, and judge what the *Great Person*, or indeed any Person, could honestly and wisely have done in this Situation.

He was called to a Meeting with the then Ministers of State, and a Committee of Directors from each Company. A—*bie* was Patron of the S. S. Company; Sir R— W— of the Bank. Stock was falling from its *Mountain Height*; the Sellers abundantly more numerous than the Buyers. The whole World were in the utmost Distraction. An hundred Families were ruined with every Variation. The Nation had never felt such a Shock before; and all wished, but none knew how to give them Relief in this astonishing Conjunction.

In this Distress and Confusion all Mens Eyes were fixed upon the Bank, the wise and wealthy Bank of *England*. Every one cried, 'the Bank is able to help us; if they buy our Stock, it will fix the Price of the Market. No Body will be afraid to keep in, if the Bank comes in; but all will strive to get out, if the Bank refuse to trust themselves in the same Bottom.'

This was the Reasoning on the Part of the S. S. Company. On the Part of Mr. A—*bie* and his Friends it was argued in an higher Strain; 'What, will you, who are the King's Friends, not use your Influence with the Bank to prevent such Confusion as may endanger the Government itself? The King is abroad. The World seems almost at an End; and the Faces of all Men seem as if they expected the last Judgment. And should nothing be done to abate their Terrors, who can say what may not be the Consequence!'

If then the *Great Person*, who was so strongly beset, had refused to have given his Advice that the Bank should assist the S. S. Company, what would have been said? A Million of Reproaches must have fallen upon him, who had Power to relieve the Calamity, and yet refused to try what could be done.

Well then, the Bargain is made, the Bank Contract is agreed on, and that Company are to buy a Quantity of S. S. Stock at 400 per

*Cent.* Does this keep up publick Credit, or fix the *Market Price*, or save the Stock from sinking? No. The Minds of all Men were so far possessed with Fear and Despair, as made it impracticable to revive their Hopes, or to replace their Confidence in any Security. This was the Event, and this was only to be known from the Event. All Men were still selling out, tho' the Bank were buying in. The Bank then, it seems, cannot save you. And what is now to be done? Are you to ruin the Bank, because they cannot save You?

Let it now be judged what was Sir R— W—'s Part which he ought to have acted in Honour and Conscience. Was he who, by wearisome Importunity, had been himself drawn into the Proposition; was he to interpose to rivet the Chain on the Bank, which must tie them down to Destruction? And when the End failed for which the Bank had consented, was it his Duty to compel them to Terms of Rigour, Severity, and Ruin? When all Men were labouring to ease themselves of their Contracts; when the Parliament itself was trying, by all Expedients, to alleviate the Burden of private Contracts; was he to force the Bank from taking those Advantages which they could fly to in their Attempts to extricate themselves from Ruin? Or rather, was he not in Honour and Humanity bound to assist and favour the Bank, that Company whom the S. S. Company had made him instrumental in bringing into such a Misfortune?

Take it then in another Light. Suppose he had compelled them, by his Credit in Parliament, to a rigorous Performance of their Contract, and thereby had (for that must have been the inevitable Consequence) ruined the Bank of *England*, this too after all the Calamities of the S. S. Company; does not every Man shudder at the Thought of such a Procedure? And is Sir R— W— to be censured for not doing what he must have been universally condemned for, if he had done?

This is the *Dilemma* to which the Adversary is reduced on the Occasion. If it be clearly shewn that the *Great Person* neither could, nor ought to have forced a Performance of the Contract; it is then said, *We don't condemn him for breaking it, but for making it.* If it be shewn by what irresistible Importunities, Clamours and Supplications, he was drawn in to make it; it is then said, *we do not condemn him for making it, but for breaking it.* So that we are brought to a *See-saw* of Words, about *breaking* and *making*, and *making* and *breaking*, without understanding any Thing of Facts, other than that Mr. A—*bie* procured it to be made, and that Mr. P—y earnestly advised that it might be broken, whilst Sir R— W— is charged by the first with having made, and by the last with having broke it. To each of these three Pa-

pers was subjoin'd the following Advertisment, in Return to that in the Craftsman. (See p. 430.)

Advertisment concerning the BANK-CONTRACT.

¶¶¶ Whereas by an Act of the 7th Year of his late Majesty King George I. Chap. 28. entitled, *An Act for raising Money upon the Estates of the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. of the South-Sea Company, &c.* It is amongst other Things therein Declared, 'That J—A—, Esq; late Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and a Member of the House of Commons, in Breach of the great Trusts in him reposed, and with a View to his own exorbitant Profit, had combined with the late Directors of the S. S. Company in their pernicious Practices, and had been guilty of the most dangerous and most infamous Corruptions, to the Detriment of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, and to the manifest Prejudice of the Publick Credit, and of the Trade of the Kingdom.' And whereas the said J—A— not repenting himself of his execrable Wickedness, nor making Atonement for his infamous Corruptions, continues to insult a plundered Nation, by erecting Palaces and extending Parks, with a Profusion of Expence, manifesting most prodigious Rapine. And whereas not ashamed of his most fraudulent, corrupt, and ruinous Transactions in the fatal S. S. Year, he endeavours with a Profligacy equal to his Corruption, to throw all the Guilt and Mischief of that whole Affair on a Person no ways concerned therein, by imputing a Proceeding, called the *Bank Contract*, to the Contrivance of that Person, tho' it appears that he himself projected, solicited, advised, importuned, and prayed for the making of that Contract: This is therefore to warn all his Majesty's good Subjects not to believe a Word or Syllable which comes from a Man, declared by Act of Parliament to have been Guilty of the most dangerous and infamous Corruptions. And this is likewise to desire all Judges, Justices, Constables, Beadles, Bailiffs, Hangmen, &c. that if the said J—A— persists in the Repetition of his enormous Crimes, that they do apprehend him, where-ever they find him, in order to bring him to condign Punishment.

Daily Gazetteer, Aug. 30. N° 54.

Another Advertisment, to be continued every Week, that the People may see (says Osborne,) what Sort of Men are lifted among the Patriots.

WHEREAS a certain tall, impudent A—y (eminently distinguished by

his Villanies in all Parts of Life, who suborned Evidences to hang his Benefactor, that gave him Bread when he was not able to purchase it, and was told in open Court, by Lord Chief Justice Raymond, in my Hearing, that he, and his Confederates would have been hanged in any other Country; who also declared in publick Company, that 'twas a Piece of heroick Virtue to murder Sir Robert Walpole; and that he would be the Hero, was not his Hand restrained by his own rascally Timidity) is again admitted to be one of the Writers of the *Craftsman*, and has, last Week, thrown together a Parcel of *Billingsgate Words* about Mr. Osborne, which he calls *analytical Reasoning* about the *Bank Contract*: (See p. 436.)

This is to certify all whom it may concern, that if any other Person, capable of writing upon an Argument without personal Scurrilities, will shew him what he ought to recant, he will recant; but at present he conceives, that he has nothing to do with the different Relations concerning the *Bank Contract*, having only quoted what was said in *The Considerations upon the Funds*, which he thinks as good Authority as any that hath yet appeared against it.

*Independent London Journal*, Aug. 30. N° 7.

Of Persecution.

SIR,

THIS with some Satisfaction, that a Man may see all Persons, at one Time or other, doing Justice to Truth, and paying Homage to the Dictates of Common Sense and Reason. Let a Man be ever so zealous for Church-Power, or ever so angry with such as he shall think to be Hereticks; yet let him write upon those Topicks, and he will scarce be able not to do Justice to the Right of Private Judgment, or not to plead for it as well as his Adversary.

I have in my View *A Letter to Mr. Foster* on the Subject of Heresy; and it is well worth observing, that the Author of it gives this Caution to that Gentleman, 'Let me not be charged with being for Persecution: For this too will be very unjust, &c.' see p. 365. I suppose he must mean, that in this particular Letter to Mr. Foster he has not, openly and in Terms declared himself for Persecution, and therefore it would be unjust to charge him with it. For it is not Persecution, if the Ministers of Christ decree that to be the Faith taught in Scripture, which is not there taught, and declare them to be Hereticks, who appear so to them. But suppose that a Man, in necessary Consequence of such wrong Decree, suffers all the Inconveniencies of this Life; suppose he should be imprison'd or incapable of making a Will; nay (if the *Writ de comburendo Heretico* were in Force, and 'tis not beyond

yond the Memory of Man since it was) sup-  
 posing that he was to be burnt for his Notions;  
 this I imagine would be *Persecution*, and Dr.  
*Stebbing* wou'd not, I believe, deny it. He  
 therefore very wisely distinguishes betwixt the  
 Power of the *Church* to decree *who* they are  
 that have departed from the Faith, and the  
 Power of the *Civil Magistrate* to treat Men  
 with respect to the Privileges of Civil Society.  
 There is, no Doubt, a great Difference: and I  
 guess the Design is to insinuate, that the *Church*  
 hurts no body in his Civil Rights, and there-  
 fore cannot be charg'd with *Persecution*. Ei-  
 ther therefore there never was any such thing  
 as *Persecution* in the World; or if there was,  
 it was the wicked, the unjust, the cruel *Laity*  
 that have been guilty of it. It is indeed *Lay-*  
*men* that usually do these Things: But then,  
 I must observe, that they would not, nor could  
 do them, unless the *Church* were to deliver  
 Men over to the Secular Arm, imploring the  
 Help of the Civil Magistrate. This Distinc-  
 tion therefore betwixt the *Church* and the Civil  
 Magistrate is just such a one, as if a Man  
 were to cut the Banks and to let in the Sea;  
 and then truly were to distinguish very cun-  
 ningly, and directly to deny, that he did drown  
 the Land that was overflown: For he only cut  
 the Banks or Earth away, but it was the Sea  
 that did all the Mischief.

When *Hereticks* are judged by the *Church*  
 'to have departed from the Faith, (whether  
 'with Knowledge or against Knowledge,  
 'whether sincerely or insincerely) they must be  
 'to them *Hereticks*, and must by them be  
 'treated as such. And it may be said, that  
 the Offender by our Law incurs no Forfeiture  
 of his temporal Estate, because the Proceed-  
 ings against him are, *pro Salute Animæ*, for  
 the Good of his Soul. But is he not affected  
 in his temporal Estate, if he does not recant;  
 or if he does relapse? Is he not liable, e. g.  
 to *Excommunication*? And what are the Ef-  
 fects of *Excommunication*? Why truly it is,  
 as I find it in some of our Books, a greater  
*Disability* than even an *Outlawry*: And my  
 Lord *Coke* gives us this Instance in point; that  
 if a Plaintiff who is an Executor is outlawed,  
 that cannot be pleaded to disable him from  
 proceeding in his Suit: But if he is *excom-*  
*municated*, 'tis otherwise; because every Man  
 who converseth with such a Person is *excom-*  
*municated* himself. And this Doctrine is al-  
 lowed, in Case the Man who conversed with  
 such a Person, be admonished not to converse  
 with him. Add to this, that the Commissioners  
 in *Edward VIth's* Reign, who were to re-  
 form the Ecclesiastical Laws, thought it pro-  
 per, that when once *Excommunication* was  
 denounced against any Man, and the Sentence  
 published, then no Person was to eat or drink  
 with him except his own Family: and if any  
 one did, being admonished to the contrary,  
 he was also to be *excommunicated*: And if  
 the Offender continued 40 Days under the

Sentence without shewing any Repentance,  
 then the Bishop was to certify it into the  
*Chancery*; upon which Certificate the Writ  
*de Excommunicato capiendo* was to be issued,  
 by Virtue of which the Person was to be taken  
 and committed without Bail, until he conform.

A If in Case of *Heresy* a Man may thus be  
 treated, I wou'd fain know how this is consist-  
 ent with the *Right* of private Judgment. The  
*Church* it seems must judge, and the private  
*Man* must judge for himself: But if the Con-  
 test happens to be between the *Church* and the  
 private Man, which of them is in the Right;  
 the Determination of the *Church* is back'd  
 with such Power, that the private Man must  
 away to *Goal*, or else give up his Judgment.

B I know that the *Magistrates Right* to sup-  
 port and encourage True Religion by human  
 Laws, has been asserted; and there are great  
 Men who plead, that the Power of the State  
 may justly be called in as an additional Aid  
 to the *Church*, as oft as its Censures are dis-  
 obeyed. (See p. 353.) These latter may not  
 perhaps allow a *Right* in private Persons to  
 judge for themselves: But as Dr. *Stebbing* does  
 in Terms allow it, I should be glad to know  
 what his Notions of *Persecution* are? Whether  
 it be *Persecution* in the Civil Magistrate to  
 fine any Man for using his Right of private  
 Judgment? And, whether Laws may be just-  
 ly made to imprison Persons for acting accord-  
 ing to what they have an acknowledg'd Right  
 to act? Or where it is, that the Civil Ma-  
 gistrate ought to stop? Must it be at *Fines*?  
 Or at *Commitment without Bail*? Or at cor-  
 poral Punishments: Such as *Whipping*; *bor-*  
*ing the Tongue*, *Pillorying*? Or at *Death*?  
 And what Sort of Death, *Hanging*, or *Burn-*  
*ing*?  
 Yours, &c.

PHILELEUTHERUS.

E Universal Spectator, Aug. 30. N<sup>o</sup> 360.

Of Illegitimacy.

A Correspondent complaining of the Con-  
 tempt with which he was treated, purely  
 on Account of his being illegitimately born;  
 Mr. Spectator says: It is certainly equally  
 unjust and weak to condemn any Man for  
 what he is not guilty; we ought to be an-  
 swerable for our own Actions, and neither be  
 esteem'd or despis'd for those of our Ancestors.  
 A Man of Probity, such as my Correspon-  
 dent speaks himself, tho' illegitimate, is pre-  
 ferable to the degenerate and legal Son of  
 the greatest Hero and the most just Man; we  
 have Examples of great Numbers, who, by  
 their Virtue and Merit, have wiped out the  
 Stain of springing from unlawful Embraces;  
 the greatest Captains, the wisest and the  
 most learned Men, have been illegitimate:  
*Solomon* is thought to have been the Issue of  
 unlawful Love, and, by the universal Voice  
 of Mankind, he is allow'd to have been the  
 wisest

wisest among Mortals; *Romulus* and *Remus*, who were the first Founders of *Rome* were Bastards; *Ishmael*, from whom the *Turks* say they are descended, was a Bastard; *Hercules* and *Perseus* were illegitimate; and the Prince the most accomplish'd and the bravest of his Time, *Ramirus*, King of *Arragon*, was born without his Parents having ask'd Leave of the Church to beget him. *Alexander the Great* was a Bastard; *Clowis* King of *France* who was a Saint in his Life and a Hero in his Actions, and *Constantine*, King of the *Romans*, were the Sons of Love; as was *John Sforza* and *Alexander Vitellus*, the former a bright Example of Humanity, the latter of unparalleled Bravery. What a Number of Men of consummate Knowledge and profound Learning have sprung from forbidden and secret Amours! *Peter Lombard* and his two Brothers, remarkable for their Piety and Erudition; *Jason* an *Italian*, a very famous Doctor of Civil and Canon Law; *Erasmus* of *Roterdam*, call'd the Restorer of the Sciences, for having restor'd a Number of Authors mutilated or corrupted; *Christopher Longolius* of *Mecblin*, who, besides his profound Knowledge of the Imperial Laws, was esteem'd a second *Cicero*; *Celius Calcagninus*, who, by the Purity of his Life and universal Learning, was reckon'd the Ornament and Honour of *Ferrara*; and a Number more, who have been distinguish'd for their Judgment, Wit and Learning, came into the World without Licence from the Curate.

Who lives with Innocence, acts with Honour, and makes Virtue his Study, let him be born how he may, is well born, will be a Credit to his Country, and atones for the Lubricity of his Parents, which no Men of Sense will charge to his Account. *William* the Conqueror was a natural born Child; but was he less regarded by the neighbouring Princes, or less rever'd by his *Norman* Subjects? His Courage and Beneficence effaced the Illegitimacy and Obscurity (with Regard to the Mother) of his Birth.

He must have a great Malignity in his Nature, who, finding no Ground in the Life of a Man for Detraction, will endeavour to depreciate him by a Reflection on his Birth: Did it depend on ourselves, as do our Actions, there might be some Reason to upbraid us with Folly or Baseness did we come into the World in an opprobrious Manner; but this is not in our Power.

As a Man may turn the Misfortune of his Birth to Advantage, by endeavouring to excel others, with Regard to this Life; so may he, by often reflecting upon the Contempt with which the World (at least the thoughtless and invidious Part) treat the illegitimate born, check all Pride and Self-conceit, and by Humility and Beneficence procure for himself a future Happiness in that World where Birth gives no Preference, and where the Virtuous in this

present Life, without Distinction of Persons, will be sure of finding adequate Rewards.

When my Correspondent (conscious of innate Worth) reflects on the Weakness and Injustice of those who despise him on Account of his Birth, he will repay their Contempt with Pity, and, by persevering in the Paths of Virtue, shame them into Silence, if not force their Esteem.

*Grubstreet Journal*, Sept. 4. N<sup>o</sup> 297.

### Of Flattery.

THERE is not any one meaner Quality in human Nature, than that of being guilty of Flattery; nor any Thing which shews a greater Weakness in us, than to be so much subject to the Impressions of it. For nothing can be a greater Instance of a low and abject Spirit, than that of a fawning Disposition; which can stoop and debase itself into such a scandalous and ungenerous Employment: as, on the other Hand, nothing argues a greater Weakness of Mind, than to be fond of hearing our own Praise, upon every Occasion; and not to be willing to perceive, or able to discourage, the Designs of those, who have no other View, in the fine Speeches they make us, than their own immediate Concern or Interest.

This fond Passion of being admired and applauded for every Thing we do, is the most general and universal Passion in human Nature. It is this which lies the deepest of any in our Constitution, and is consequently the hardest to be eradicated. It is this which prevails more than any other even in Men of Sense and Reason, and is a Frailty, which the Philosopher himself cannot get the better of, but always finds himself, more or less, under its Influence and Dominion.

It is observable, that there are many Things, which we overlook in our own Practice, which we are very ready to condemn in others, when the Case is not our own. Thus, when it is not our own Case to be flattered, and we only observe it to be another Man's, nothing gives us a stronger Idea of the Weakness of the Person flattered; or of the Meanness and Servility of the Flatterer. We pity the Blindness of the one, and abhor the Insincerity of the other. But when we ourselves are the Subject of Flattery, we are as blind as the rest of the World; we suck in the Poison as greedily, and take as much of it as our Neighbours. We cannot, or will not, see into the Designs of him, who is thus practising upon our Weakness; but flatter ourselves, that every Stroke of Beauty in the Picture he draws for our Likeness, has a just Resemblance to its Original.

My Lord Bacon, in his *Essay on Praise*, distinguishes three Sorts of Flatterers. Some Praise

'Praises, says he, proceed merely of Flattery, and if he be an ordinary Flatterer, he will have certain common Attributes, which may serve every Man: If he be a cunning Flatterer, he will follow the Arch-Flatterer, which is a Man's Self; and wherein a Man thinketh best of himself, therein the Flatterer will uphold him most: But if he be an impudent Flatterer, look wherein a Man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and is most out of Countenance in himself, that will the Flatterer entitle him to, perforce, *spretæ conscientia*.

To these Sorts may be added another, which are those, who flatter a Man for such Qualities, as tho' bad in themselves, may be made to put on the Appearance of Virtues, and may be represented as such, without any Suspicion of Art or Design. What Encomiums may not a Man pass upon one who is prodigal, by extolling him for his Generosity? How easy is it to sooth a covetous Wretch with a fine Character of his Frugality? The Coward may be called prudent and cautious, and the rash Madman have the Appellation of the brave Hero. Obstinacy may have the Character given it of Constancy and Resolution; and Dullness and Slowness of Understanding be complimented for Maturity and Solidity of Judgment. Such a Scope has the Flatterer to range in, and such a fine Cover has he for his Designs!

To know ourselves rightly, will be a good Means to cure us of the Itch of being flattered. This will shew us to ourselves in our true and proper Colours; and convince us, that whilst we have so many Imperfections in us, for which we ought to be ashamed, it cannot be reasonable for us to be too fond of any of our Virtues, and too desirous of being praised for them.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 6. N<sup>o</sup> 357.

A Speech in Parliament the 13th of Queen Elizabeth, concerning Burgessees not resident.

TO open my Meaning shortly, the Question is, what Sort of Men are to come to this \* Court and publick Consultation in Parliament? Whether from every Quarter, Country or Town, there should come Homedwellers, or otherwise little known, and chosen by Direction? I am surely of Mind that neither for the good Service of her Majesty, Safety of our Country, or standing with the Liberty which of Right we may challenge (being born Subjects) such Scope is to be given, or such Looseness in Choice to be permitted.

How may her Majesty, or how may this Court know the Estate of her Frontiers, or

who shall make Report of the Ports, or how every Quarter, Shire, City and Town, is in State? We who have never seen *Berwyck* or *St. Michael's Mount*, can but blindly guess at them, albeit we look at the Maps that come from thence; some one, whom Observation and due Knowledge of that Country hath taught, can more perfectly open what shall relate thereto, and more effectually reason thereupon, than the Person otherwise the skilfullest; and that they should be the very Inhabiters of the several Counties, Towns and Boroughs, who should be here employ'd, doubtless, was the true Meaning of antient Kings, and our Forefathers, who first establish'd this Court: But leaving the first Constitution and Freedom of this Court, the old Precedent of Parliament Writs do teach us, that of every Country their own Burgessees should be elected; the Writ to the Sheriff and Borough is directly so, and the Writs to the Cities being Counties are, *quod ex vobis ipsis eligatis duos cives*, &c. which do prove it to be so; the Statute in the first of *Henry V.* for Confirmation of the old Laws was therefore made, and not to create a new unknown Law, and that other in *Harry VIth's* Time was made to redress the Mischief, which by Breach of the old Law did grow. These do conclude, without Contradiction, that this was done to continue the antient Use and Liberty.

Those who have spent their Time in Service abroad, and have seen the Manner of Government of other Nations, can paint you out the monstrous Garments of the common People in some Parts of *Germany*, and the mangled Commonwealths which are now to be seen in *Italy*; but surely, unless they also know their own Homes, they are not fit to conclude our Home-Affairs. A Gentleman wisely and learnedly said of late, that to judge of every Sort of Business there ought to be a particular Sort of Men, as of Merchandize, the Merchant, and so forth: *Unicuique in arte sua perito credendum*, we hold for a Maxim; and I mean this wholly to no other End, but since we act universally for all Sorts and all Places, that here should be of all Sorts, and from all Countries; and not (seeing you list so to term it) thus to ease the Towns and Boroughs that they may chuse whom they list; yet I cannot think that a Liberty which is contrary to the antient Constitution, and contrary to that which our Kings and Queens granted by these Words, *Et de majori gratia mea, &c. dedimus potestatem, &c. quod de se ipsis eligant duos Burgeses*, or, *duos cives*.

A Duke of this Realm wrote his Letters to a City, which I know, to this Effect, whereby he did signify that a Parliament was to be summon'd in short Time, and that for certain Causes he was to crave the Assistance

\* The Parliament so call'd in antient Debates.

of all his Friends, and he would reckon such amongst them as of four Persons undernamed would give their Votes for chusing him. The Letter under the Duke's Seal is still preserv'd; but hear you the Answer many of the Citizens writ to him with due Humbleness, that they might chuse none of them, they not being of their City, because they were prohibited by the Law.

In Q. Mary's Time a Council of this Realm (not the Queen's Privy Council) did write to a Town to chuse a Bishop's Brother (and a great Bishop's Brother he was) whom they assured to be a good *Catholic* Man, and will'd them to chuse the like of him for their other Member; but an Answer was return'd to the Council, that they would not do it, for it was contrary to Law; and if all Towns in England had done the like in their Choice, the Crown had not been wrong'd, and the Realm so robb'd with such Ease at that Parliament. What hath been, may be. It is said, If I mistake not, that Towns will be at Liberty to chuse whom they list. I say that Liberty is the Loss of Liberty, for when by Law they may do what they will, they may not well deny what shall be required of them; *Rogando cogit, qui rogat potentior*; and I knew one that to avoid a great Man's Displeasure that dwelt near him, and who had a Desire (as he knew) to buy his Land, who did not think himself safe till he bound himself not to alienate his Land from his true Heirs; this being known, that he was bound as aforesaid, the great Man was content to let him keep his own quietly, which otherwise he would not have done. Surely Law is the only Fortress of the inferior Sort of People, and contrary to Law the greater Sort will not desire or expect any Thing from them; tho' now at this present (God be prais'd) we need not fear the Greatness of any Man, Justice is so well administer'd; yet hereafter whatever hath been we may fear, either for Maintenance of Faction, or Mischief. Again, I say hereafter may be, what heretofore was attempted to be done. We stand, and have stood of late, upon the notorious Manifestation of the Authority of Parliament; except withal you keep the antient Usage of the same, and endeavour the Freedom thereof, you do nothing, if I guess aright.

It is further said, that in some Towns there are not Men of Discretion fit, they be not the wiser (said the Gentleman that spoke before me) for being Burgeses. I can never be persuaded but that the Lord whose the Town is, be the Town never so little; or the Steward, if it be the Queen's, or some good Gentleman of the Country adjoinant, will either assign them who know the Town, and can be con-

tent to be free among them, and to serve by their Appointment for their Country, and for them; or else for some \* reasonable Fee, such as be of their learned Council, and who know them and the Town, will be willing to act for them. I mean it not so strictly that those who should be chosen, should be always Dwellers in the very Town, but sure they ought to be either of the Town, or about the Town, Borderers and very near Neighbours, at least, of the Town, otherwise how can they know their Wants; and to this Effect I would the Bill were framed.

I stand perhaps too long hereon, and Abundance of Matter occasioneth Confusion. This is all, it was meant at the first, and the first Constitution of Parliaments, that Men of every Quarter, and of all Sorts, should come and sit in this Court, and that they should be freely chosen. This in every Age hath seem'd best. To alter what is good without Cause is very bad. To give every Town Liberty of chusing Strangers, I think may in Time offer Inconvenience. None so fit to serve every Country as those who know the same. To chuse of their own, that is Liberty; to lose that Liberty, I think, is a bad Commodity, call it as you please. By such Kind of Release in easing Men of their Wealth, or of some good Part of their living, bestrow our Charity. And in like Sort, and in like Reason, it seems to me this Law is inferr'd out of the Preface of the same; for thus it is penn'd:

*Forasmuch as some Towns are decay'd, and have not of their own, therefore let every Town do what they list; of a particular Proposition to make a general Conclusion, it is against our Rules, and nothing (as said the Philosopher) is more absurd than non Causam pro Causa. Some Towns cannot send fit Men; it standeth very strongly, if you seek to help. Let the Plaister be fit for the Sore. Let not the Salve be stretcht too far, lest the whole and sound Flesh by the Broad spreading of the Salve, do either smart, fret, or fester. The Medicine which healeth the Sick Man, may be Poyson for the wholesome and sound Man; all Citizens and Burgeses should not be thought alike, let there be therefore convenient Consideration how to heal, not how to hurt; and I could wish according to the Weight of the Matter it might be rather staid on, than thus abruptly overruled, lest while we fly Scylla, we fall into Charybdis, while we pretend that Boroughs cannot send to this Court such Men as be convenient, by altering the ancient Usage, which is the only Warrant, and sole Stay of Freedom in Parliament, it may happily be said we have no true Parliament now within this Realm, nor Liberty at all left.*

\* Formerly the Cities and Boroughs gave Wages to their Members.

Craftsman, Sept. 6. N<sup>o</sup> 479.

Mr. D'Anvers having recapitulated some former Arguments concerning our antient and modern Constitution, (see p. 288, 299, 348.) concludes thus:

WHAT hath all the trite, empty Stuff about the Revolution, with which Mother Osborne hath lately fill'd her Papers; to do with the present Argument? Who hath ever said that the antient Constitution was better, in all Respects, than the modern; or that it was not considerably improved, in many, by the Revolution? I am sure, no such Position hath been ever laid down in any of these Papers, either by the Dissertator upon Parties, or myself; but the direct contrary hath been often asserted and maintain'd by both. The only Difference between us, and the ministerial Writers, consists in this; that they date all our real Liberty from the Revolution, as its original Æra, and set us forth as a Nation of Slaves, by Law established, before that Time; whereas we look upon it only as a Renewal of our antient Constitution, or a Superstructure built on the same Foundations of Liberty. We have said, indeed, that this Fabrick is not perfectly finished, but still requires some additional Works, to secure it against internal Fraud, as well as external Force.

Besides, it seems to have been taken for granted, by all the ministerial Writers upon this Subject, that the antient Power of Prerogative was intirely abolished at the Revolution; and that the Crown hath nothing now left, to balance the other Parts of the Legislature, but the Disposition of Places. Mrs. Osborne tells us, that the King hath now no Prerogative; and, that our Freedom from the King's Prerogative was not only claim'd, but effectually asserted and secured by the Revolution. This Point therefore shall be the Subject of some future Papers.

But I cannot conclude the present, without expressing my Satisfaction at an Article in the News-Papers, whilst this Dispute was on Foot; viz. that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had order'd a fine Statue of King Alfred to be made for his Gardens in Pall-Mall, with a Latin Inscription; in which it is particularly said, that this Prince was the Founder of the Liberties and Commonwealth of England. I would not have Mrs. Osborne suppose that I insist upon this, by Way of Argument, tho' it is full as good as any of hers, but only to shew that his Royal Highness seems to have the Misfortune of differing from her, in this great Point; which gives us an happy Pre- sage that he will think himself under an Obligation, whenever he comes to the Throne, to preserve the Liberties of our antient Constitution,

We are told, that his Royal Highness hath likewise order'd another Statue to be set up there, in Memory of the famous Prince of Wales, commonly call'd the black Prince; in the Inscription upon which he declares his Intention of making that amiable Prince the Pattern of his own Conduct. (See p. 390.)

Nothing can give us a more hopeful Prospect than such a Declaration; and as his Royal Highness hath already endear'd himself to the People of this Kingdom, by his courteous and affable Deportment, I shall conclude with my earnest Wishes that his Life may be equally glorious, and much longer than that of his great Predecessor.

§. P. S. To a certain Right Honourable Gentleman, concerning the Bank Contract.

S I R,

THREE Papers, have, at length, been published in the Daily Gazetteer, intitled the Case of the Bank Contract, in Answer to what hath been lately printed upon that Subject, against you. (See p. 476.)

As these Papers are professedly written in your Defence, and known to be publish'd by your Authority, it is thought proper to make this publick Address to you, before any farther Notice is taken of them; for as it is very plain from the perpetual Tautologies, Prevocations, and personal Scurrilities, with which they abound, that No-body but your low

Tool Walsingham could be the Author of them; (tho' even he hath thought fit to conceal his Name;) you cannot think that any Body will take the Trouble of exposing such a contemptible Fellow, who is retain'd on Purpose to assert Falshoods whenever they are necessary for your Service, and will either disown, or persist in them, just as you are pleas'd to direct, and pay him for it.

I shall therefore defer my Reply, for some Weeks; that you may have Time to disavow such wretched Stuff, in what Manner you please; and to urge any Thing farther in your Vindication, if you are able. You will see, Sir, that I do this, partly in Justice to you, for the Reason before-mentioned; and partly on my own Account, because it is Labour without End, to

answer every Pamphlet, or Paper of this Kind, which we know by Experience will be readily given up, as soon as it is exploded. But if you should think proper to remain silent, it cannot be unfair to conclude that this is your own, and your only Defence; in which Case, I shall think myself oblig'd, for the Sake of the Publick, to give you a full and particular Answer to every Point. In the mean Time, you must give me Leave to continue the following Advertisement. (viz. the same as in p. 430.)

Gray's Inn,

Sept. 1, 1735.

CAL. D'ANVERS.  
Daily

Daily Gazetteer, Sept. 10. N<sup>o</sup> 63.

*Additional Advertisement concerning the Bank Contract; occasion'd by the above Letter in the Craftsman.*

September 6, 1735.

WHEREAS, by several Libels lately printed in the *Craftsman*, or otherwise by the Authors of that Paper, a Character of the greatest Distinction hath been most wickedly and outrageously aspersed and vilified, concerning a Transaction called the *Bank Contract*; and whereas that Affair having been set in a full and true Light, by three Papers published in the *Daily Gazetteer* of Aug. 27, 28, 29. (See p. 476.) there can be no Doubt, that if any Advantage could be taken of those Papers, or any Thing contained in them, it would be immediately taken; and that if those Writers could gain any Thing by attacking them in any Form, they would make no Scruple of imputing them to any Hand, even the highest. And whereas the Authors of the *Craftsman*, conscious of their utter Inability, either to disprove the Facts, or to refute the Arguments, have this Day, in an impudent, foolish, prevaricating Letter to the Right Hon. Person, demanded, that this great Officer of the Crown shall depart from his high Dignity, and become a Party personally in their infamous Controversies, or else to remain concluded by his Silence, in such Manner as the same Libellers arrogantly prescribe; and under this silly and idle Pretence, these Authors of the *Craftsman*, in a most contemptible, shuffling, and profligate Manner, evade the Duty which they owe to the Truth; to their Country, which they have imposed on; and to the great Person whom they have defamed and libelled, and decline making any Answer, tho' the Publick universally expect one: This is to declare the said Authors growling, abandoned, and despicable Implements of Slander, who falsely and maliciously assert any Charge, however odious, against the greatest Character, yet dare not vindicate their own Accusation, nor acknowledge their Injustice, nor disown their Falshoods; but fly from the Debate when they are pressed, and run away from the Controversy which they have provoked.

Daily Gazetteer, Sept. 11. N<sup>o</sup> 64.

*Of the antient and present Constitution: Occasion'd by the last Craftsman.*

TILL the Reformation, (says *Walsingham*) the Bishops and the mitred Abbots were often the Majority of the House of Peers; and so long as the Crown was indulgent to the Church, it never wanted fit Instruments to enslave the People.

Of this there are flagrant Instances on the

Rolls; the Commons complaining that Bills, which had only passed the Lords, were sent down to the Sheriffs under the Great Seal, to be proclaimed as Acts of Parliament in the several Counties: And they often declare, that they will not be justified by the Bishops; but nevertheless, they remained bound by these Acts of Fraud, Tyranny, and brazen Impudence, committed in those Times by the Popish Clergy.

The Temporal Barons, for many Reigns after the Norman Conquest, had no certain Right of being summoned; but depended on the Grace of the Crown. We may see on the Rolls, even almost modern Instances, where the same Barons have been omitted in the Summons to several Parliaments of the same King: So that the House of Lords was scarcely a free Assembly, but in those Reigns a Creature of Royal Power.

The House of Commons was antiently returned from such Counties, Cities, or Boroughs, as the Crown had qualified by its Charters to elect Representatives. This Power of creating Parliament Boroughs, was exercised without Controul or Limitation, even till the Reign of James I. And that the Reader may know the Difference between the antient and present Constitution, I will exhibit to his Eyes, the Change which the House of Commons suffered in every Reign from Henry VIII. till the Time of Charles I. when Means were found to fence it by Law from such Violations of its Liberty; since the King, till that Time, exercised a Power to create as many new Members in every Parliament as he had Occasion for, and could never want a Majority, whilst it was in his Choice to appoint the Places which should return Members.

Henry VIII. found at his Accession	147	Places returning	Members
			296
He added	32		28
Edward VI. added	22		24
Mary	12		23
Elizabeth	31		62
James I.	14		27

So that the Members increased by the Power of the Crown in 5 Reigns, including 116 Years, were in Number

217

Since which Time, the Members increased by Authority of Parliament, were at the Time of the Union, including a Period of 83 Years.

44

Members at the Time of the Union 513  
Members increased by the Act of Union 45

558  
I will

I will now appeal to the common Sense of every *Englishman*, whether the House of Commons could be call'd a *free Assembly*, whilst it was constantly pack'd in this Manner by the Power of the Crown.

This Power of the Crown, in framing and governing Parliaments, will leave no Doubt remaining, that the Administration of the Government was as arbitrary, as the Liberty of the People was scanty and precarious; which Advantage was well understood by *James I.* and divinely well express'd in his memorable Speech, recorded by *Algernon Sidney*, That as long as he had the making of Judges and Bishops, that should be both Law and Gospel, which best pleased him: A Saying, which ought to be written on his Tomb, and inscribed under the Statues of the *Stuart Kings*, as the Maxim of that Family.

But if any Thing could be wanting, to prove that the *People of England*, even in his Reign, were Slaves by Law, it need only to be ask'd, Whether the Court of *Star Chamber*, or the Court of *Wards*, were Courts of Law? And if to be subject to the boundless Power of a Privy Council, in questioning Men for every Fact, which that Court were pleas'd to judge an Offence, and punishing them in so rigorous a Manner, that the *Inquisition* itself can scarcely exercise more Cruelty: Or if to have absolute Power over all the Lands and Property in the Kingdom, whilst the Heirs were under Age; to grant the Custody of those Heirs to the Minions of Princes, and the Creatures of Courts, who might receive the Rents without Account, and dispose of the Heirs in Marriage, for the Benefit of their own Families: If these Institutions do not amount to Slavery by Law, the Subjects of the *Grand Seignior* are a *free People*; since they are not more expos'd to the Depredations of Power, than the *People of England* were in those Times, which we now reflect on.

I am so much in Charity with these Men, who blaspheme the sacred Cause of Liberty, and undervalue the Enjoyment of it, by extolling the Government of the most arbitrary Times, in Opposition to the Blessings of our present most happy Establishment, that I wish they may never know the Difference; I wish they may never be referr'd to the Mercies of such Government, nor subjected to such a Constitution, as they prefer to this, which they infamously call a *modern ministerial Form*. Had the *Craftsman* wrote in the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, he would scarcely have murmured on the Subject of *special Juries*, when the Lives of the greatest Peers of this Kingdom depended on the Voices of such select Numbers, as the Crown appointed to try them. And how the *Commons* fared, may be read in the ever famous Proceedings of the next Reign against *Sir Walter Raleigh*. The Prosecution

of the Crown was as certain Death as a Dagger plunged in the Heart. No Man was so mighty as to be safe, if ever the Crown became jealous of him; no Man so innocent as to escape, if Royal Authority accused him. Judges were removed from the Bench, for daring to differ in the harshest Construction of the penal Laws; even this by *Q. Elizabeth*: For *Cambden* tells us, Anno 1581. that *Stubbs* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, and *Page* his Publisher, were prosecuted on a doubtful Statute for writing and dispersing a Book against the *Queen's Marriage* with *Francis, Duke of Anjou*, (whom in Reality she never intended to marry) and were condemned to suffer the Penalties of that most rigorous Statute, whereby they had their right Hands cut off with a Cleaver driven thro' the Wrist by the Force of a Mallet, upon a Scaffold in the Market-Place at *Westminster*. *Dalton*, who was Counsel against this prodigious Prosecution, was sent to the Tower for defending his Client; and *Monson*, a Judge of the *Common-Pleas*, so severely reprehended, for not being a thorough-paced Conformist to the Judgment, that *Cambden* says, he thought fit to resign. The Historian himself was present at the Execution of this Sentence, and relates it in these Words; 'I remember that *Stubbs*, after he had lost his right Hand, put off his Hat with his left, and said with a loud Voice, *God save the Queen*: The Multitude standing about him were deeply silent, either out of Horror of this new and unwonted Kind of Punishment, or else out of Commiseration towards the Man, as being of *honest* and *unblameable* Repute, or else out of Hatred of the *Marriage*, which most Men prefaged would be the Overthrow of the *Protestant Religion*. I leave the *Craftsman* to say, whether to live under such Government was not Slavery by Law.

*London Journal*, Sept. 13. N<sup>o</sup> 845.

*A Discourse in Favour of Moderation, or Evenness of Temper.*

CALMNESS of Soul is the Effect of true Wisdom, and a perfect Comprehension of the Nature of Things: *Tacitus*, in his Character of *Agricola*, says that he received from Prudence the greatest Privilege that Man can enjoy, viz. that of not being puffed up with the most unexpected Success, but preserving, on all Occasions, a Soul superior to his Fortunes. *Horace*, in his Epistle to his Friend *Numicius*, makes this Moderation of Temper the very Basis of Felicity. It is this Constancy of Disposition which finishes the Hero, and there is more Glory in bearing either good or evil Fortune with Moderation, than in gaining Victories, or disputing them to the last Gasps: How much has *Socrates* been admired

mired for receiving the News of his Death mildly, and undergoing it serenely? How copiously has *Brutus* been applauded for beholding with Steadiness the Execution of his Sons, when *Justice* and the *Roman* Safety required it? What Part of *Tully's* Character is liable to Reproach, if we forget he wanted Firmness? Or what Action of his Life has been so universally praised as his last, when, by stretching out his Neck to his Murderer, he shewed that at length he had acquired it?

But if *Equality of Mind* be of such Consequence in respect to our Reputation with others, much more does it contribute to the Safety of Ourselves: A Man of moderate Temper, who suffers himself not to be discomposed with Trifles, or to be ruffled, like shallow Waters, with every passing Breeze, enjoys infinitely more Satisfaction in his Life, than he who gives the Reins to his Passions, and is elated or disordered by every fortunate or unlucky Event. It is true, there are some Blessings of such a Size that they over-power the *Human Understanding* when they are bestowed, and, for a Time, transport us beyond our Senses. *Epaminondas*, that noble *Theban*, as soon as he had gained the Battle of *Leuctra*, and reflected on the Importance of his Victory, could not forbear shewing certain extravagant Signs of Joy, tho' he corrected them quickly; for the next Day he appeared in old Cloaths, and in a servile Manner, contrary to that plain Neatness, and that Decency of Apparel, which he had ever accustomed himself to; which induced one of his Friends to ask him the Reason of this Change; *I do Penance to Day*, said *Epaminondas*, *for that irrational Joy which I expressed Yesterday*. In adverse Fortune, Moderation doth not only preserve us from Contempt, but help us, frequently, to find out Remedies for our Misfortunes: A Person in Distress, who abandons himself to his Sorrows, and thinks of nothing but the Misery he is in, doubles the Weight of his ill Fortune, and makes that everlasting, which, by taking prudent Measures, might have proved but a temporary Punishment.

Instances explain Things of this Sort, if not more fully, at least more pleasantly, than the most finished Lectures. I will therefore present my Readers with one I met with lately in the *Chinese History*. There was a certain Intendant of a Province in that Empire, who, out of Regard to a particular Friend of his, made him *Chief Justice* of the City where he resided. It happened that this Intendant of a sudden became inaccessible, and, under Pretence of an Indisposition, would neither do Business, nor be seen. The *Chief Justice* was extremely concerned at this Behaviour; he came often to his House, but was denied Admittance; at last, however, it was granted him, and when he entered, he found the Intendant in a very melancholy Posture; he

therefore intreated his Friend not to conceal from him the true State of his Condition, and the real Cause of his Melancholy; a while the Intendant resisted the Intreaties of his kind Visitant, but at last he told him that he had lost the Imperial Seal out of his Cabinet, which yet remained locked, and had no Marks of Violence, and was thereby disabled from doing any Thing, and also cut off from all Hopes of retrieving this necessary Instrument of his Office. The *Chief Justice* bid him keep up his Spirits, and, instead of despairing, apply the great Abilities, he was known to possess, to the contriving some Means to get the Seal again. The Intendant sighed, and said it was impossible. The *Chief Justice* asked him whether he had any potent Enemy? Yes, said the Intendant, the Governor of this City bears a strong Antipathy to me, because a Friend of his missed the Employment I now hold: Very well, said the *Chief Justice*, then I have thought of a Method to set all this Matter right; do you cause the most valuable Part of your Effects to be brought into your inner Apartment, and, as soon as they are safe, let the outward Court of your Palace be secretly set on fire; the Governor, as it is his Duty, will be forced to come to your Assistance; as soon as he appears, deliver him the Cabinet; if it was he who caused it to be stole, he will be glad to restore it; and, at all Events, the Blame will lie at his Door, not yours. The Intendant instantly pursued his Friend's Scheme, the Fire drew the Governor thither, as they expected; the Cabinet was delivered to him in a seeming Fright, and the next Day, when the Danger was over, the Intendant sending for it again, found the Seal replaced; for the Governor finding himself over-reached, wisely compounded by this Return of the Seal for the Fraud he had committed in procuring it to be stolen. And thus the Calmness of the *Chief Justice* proved a Remedy where a Man of superior Parts, but without Constancy of Mind, threw up all Hopes, and abandoned himself to a wild Despair.

What has been hitherto said affords but a faint Description of these Commodities which flow from Sedateness of Temper; it enables the Rich to distinguish between Magnificence and Profusion: It gives the Man of narrow Fortune room to supply by Oeconomy what Fate has denied him; it hinders the Man of Valour from hazarding his Life on Trifles; it furnishes the Coward with Expedients to hide the Imbecillity of his Nature: In fine, it forbids Men in Power to revenge those Injuries that are done them thro' Envy; and it checks the Anger of the Man in low Circumstances who would otherwise eagerly resent the Wrongs done him by the Great. Thus in every Sex, Rank, and Age, Composure of Spirit is the Mother of Tranquillity, and the Author of Peace; it draws Love, establishes Respect, and trans-

transmits to future Ages the Character of Wife, as the just Description of each of its Possessors; and tho' it may not raise Admiration as high as some other Qualities of the Soul, yet it is sometimes capable of surprizing, tho' in a soft Manner; as appears from the following Story of the Emperor *Gallienus*.

It seems there were in those Days, as well as now, Traders who valued Money more than Probity, and thought large Gains might atone for the most iniquitous Practices: A Man of this Stamp, who dealt in Jewels, found Means to be introduced to the Empress, and sold her a Set of Stones, rich in Show, but poor in Value, being indeed no better than coloured Glass: This Fraud, tho' managed with all imaginable Address, was, by some Means or other, discovered, and this Merchant of fictitious Gems dragged away to the publick Tribunal. The Emperor, after hearing the Charge, and examining into the Proofs, adjudged him to be exposed to a Lion; and the People, ever greedy of Blood, ran in Crowds to behold the Execution. When he came into the Area of the Dens of the Lions, he was placed in the Middle by himself; the Guards withdrew, the People gaz'd, and the trembling Wretch stood expecting his Fate; on a sudden a Door opened, and out came a Cock, which, after two or three Strides, fell a crowing and clapping his Wings; immediately followed a Cryer, who made open Proclamation in the following Terms: *Behold, O Romans! the Justice of your Emperor: This Man, who made no Conscience in deceiving in his Trade, is now deceived himself: Who will deny that this Act of Lenity deserved much more Praise than if Justice had been allowed to take its Place without rebating its Edge?*

Craftsman, Sept. 13. N<sup>o</sup> 498.

Mr. D'Anvers's Party of Pleasure, with Merlin's Prophecy.

IN my younger Days, I took great Delight in Parties of Pleasure upon the *Thames*, which is certainly one of the finest Rivers in the Universe. But, for several Years past, I have been depriv'd of these Enjoyments, by a close Application to my Studies, and the Infirmities of old Age. However, being now in a pretty good State of Health, I resolv'd to partake of that Pleasure once more, as soon as we had a little good Weather. I communicated this Design to my worthy Kinsman, Mr. *Charles D'Anvers* in the Strand, who came readily into it, and made it his Request that my two Nephews might bear us Company.

As the Weather did not favour us for some Time, *Jo. D'A*—s, Esq; happened to hear of our Scheme, and finding it to be only a Family Party, desir'd that he might be admitted

into it. I was a little surpriz'd at this Message; for tho' we call *Cousins*, our Affinity is somewhat doubtful; and I have been inform'd that he hath thought it for his Interest to disown it, as a *Politician*, in some Places, and for his Reputation, as a *Wit*, to boast of it in others. Yet as he is a Gentleman of a pretty bustling Genius, and has taken a good deal of Pains to distinguish himself amongst the *minor Orators* of the Age, I could not handsomely refuse him, and therefore sent him Word that we should be glad of his Company.

Accordingly, one Day last Week, having provided an open Barge, with four able Watermen, and victual'd it for the Voyage with some cold Provisions, and a little good Claret, we went on board at *Somerset Stairs*, and order'd our *Steersman* to move gently up the River.

We were no sooner put off from Shore, than the Solemnity of my Aspect, and the Oddity of my Dress, drew upon me Abundance of that Kind of Raillery, commonly call'd *Water-Language*. My old-fashion'd Doublet with little Buttons, my broad-lac'd Cravat, and formal Perriwig furnish'd an inexhaustible Fund of this vulgar Drollery. I have often wonder'd that such abusive Liberties should be more allowable by *Water* than by *Land*; and my Nephew *Jeffrey* took Notice what a prodigious Wit Mr. *Walsingham* would have made, if he had not mistaken his Element.

Just as we pass'd by *Chelsea College*, my Cousin *Jo.* jogg'd me by the Elbow, and pointing to a fine *Pleasure-House* on the River, whisper'd in my Ear; *You know, Cousin Caleb, to whom that belongs; a Friend of mine, ha! But no more of that between you and me.*

Nothing remarkable occur'd to us between that Place and *Putney*; where the new Bridge, which I had never seen before, drew from me several Remarks on the Usefulness of it; and I particularly observ'd, that if the provident *Dutch* were Masters of this River, they would have, at least, five or six Bridges between *Billingsgate* and *Westminster*. Upon this, one of our *Tritons*, who seem'd to be an arch Fellow, scratch'd his Ears, and cry'd; *Ab, Master, 'tis an old Saying, that you should praise the Bridge you go over; but I am sure we poor Watermen are bound to curse the Bridge we go under.*

From thence we made our Way some Miles higher, and diverted the Time with ordinary Chit-Chat among ourselves, and admiring the Pleasantness of the Country on both Sides. It was not our Design to go on Shore at all; but, coming to a certain Place, with Iron Palisades, my Cousin *Jo* insist'd upon shewing us a fine Garden, which he said was well worth our seeing. Being admitted at the Gate, by one of the Gardeners, he conducted us up an Avenue, leading to an House of no extraordinary Appearance; and which, it seems, had

had nothing within to engage our Attention. We were afterwards led thro' a great Number of close Alleys, with clipt Hedges, and without any Variety, or Prospect, excepting a beautiful Terras towards the River. Not having walk'd so much, for several Years, I began to grow weary, and express'd some Impatience to be gone. But *our Guide* told us that we had not yet seen the chief Curiosities of the Place; which were the *Hermitage*, and the *Cave*. He then led us to the *first*; which I found to be an Heap of Stones, thrown into a very artful Disorder, and curiously embellish'd with Moss and Shrubs, to represent rude *Nature*. But I was strangely surpriz'd to find the Entrance of it barr'd with a Range of costly gilt Rails; which not only seem'd to shew an Absurdity of Taste, but created in me a melancholy Reflection, that *Luxury* had found its Way even into the *Hermit's Cell*. The Inside was adorn'd with the Heads of several *wise Men* who had been formerly famous in their Generation; (V. III. p. 35.) and *Cousin Jo*, who affects Wagery, said with a Sneer; *Ab, Caleb, if thou had'st taken another Turn, who knows but thy Head might have been amongst them, in Time*. I must confess that such an unexpected Flear put me a little out of Humour; and I reply'd, with some Peevishness; truly, *Cousin*, my Head *hath been here too long already*; for I can see no other Use in the Place than to catch Cold in.

From thence we were carry'd to the other Piece of Curiosity. As we drew near it, I observed something like an old Haystack, thatch'd over, and enquir'd of our Conduktor what it was. *Why that, Sir, is the Cave*, said he — *What! a Cave above Ground, honest Friend? This is still more absurd than the other*. However, let us see what it is within. We then went thro' a gloomy Passage, with two or three odd Windows, which led to a Kind of circular Room, supported with Wooden Pillars. In this too, as well as the *Hermitage*, are placed several hieroglyphical Figures, both male and female, which I cannot pretend to interpret. I shall only say, God keep all our fair Maidens out of the Conjuror's Circle. (See the Occurrences.)

When my Friends were gone out, and I was just following them, I heard a solemn, hollow Voice crying out to me, 'Caleb—return.' Upon which, starting back, I saw a venerable Figure move its Head. 'My Name, says he, is *Merlin*. I was heretofore, what thou art now, the Oracle of my Country; and will, thro' thy Mouth, continue to utter my Warnings and Admonitions. Turn thine Ears therefore, and attend.

' *When Robin, erst firnam'd the Red,*  
' *His breast with azure shall bespread,*

' *And near the lattice build his nest,*  
' *Then woe to Europe, sore oppress'd!*  
' *The cock shall o'er the eagle crow;*  
' *The lion to the mule shall bow;*  
' *The ass, with gaudy trappings, lead*  
' *Thro' many a maze the milk-white steed;*  
' *War without blows: our isle shall rue,*  
' *And without quiet peace ensue;*  
' *An armed host for ever stand,*  
' *At once to drain, and awe the land;*  
' *Britons for right shall sue in vain,*  
' *And pyrates lord it o'er the main;*  
' *Old Calpe's solid rock shall quake,*  
' *And power her antient seat forsake;*  
' *Each honest heart be seiz'd with fear,*  
' *As if the day of doom were near—*  
' *Unless two saints prevent the clap,*  
' *God shield us all from some mishap!*

Here the Voice ceas'd; and having taken down an exact Copy of what it deliver'd, I rejoin'd my Company, who waited for me at some Distance. Being got into our Boat again, we went to Dinner; after which I related to them very gravely what had happen'd; and, taking out my Pocket-Book, read the foregoing Prediction. They all seem'd to be more surpriz'd at it than myself, and desired me to unfold the dark, mysterious Meaning contain'd in it. But first of all, says honest Charles, I wish you wou'd let us know who this same *Merlin* was; for tho' I have heard much Discourse about him, I could never rightly understand whether he was a Man, or a Devil. *Why, Kinsman, thou hast nick'd it*, said I; for to tell thee the Truth, he seems to have had a Spice of both. A learned Author informs us, that *Merlin* is a general Name given to Magicians; which takes its Rise, says he, from one *Merlin*, a famous English Magician, or Inchanter, who flourish'd in the fifth Century. It is said that he was begotten by a *Dæmon*, call'd *Incubus*, upon the Body of an English Lady, who was formerly a Maid of Honour to one of our British Queens.

Here I perceiv'd Squire F—pb begin to look a little askew; upon which I lighted my Pipe. — *Nay pr'ythee, Caleb*, said he, *go on*. No Matter who *Merlin* was, or from whom he was descended; but explain to us this Prophecy, which you seem to think big with such dreadful Events. *Cousin*, said I, despise not Prophecy, tho' you may never be a Conjuror yourself. But be you in Jest, or in Earnest, I will unfold this Mystery to you, as well as I am able.—To begin then.

*When Robin, erst firnam'd the Red, &c.*

It is well known that the antient Romans rely'd much upon Birds, in foretelling Events; and that the Robin Red-Breast hath been the Cause of great Superstition among

the common People of England, ever since the silly Story of the *Children in the Wood*. One great Instance of this is their Readiness to admit him into their Houses, and feed him upon all Occasions; tho' he is certainly as impudent and mischievous a little Bird as ever flew.

And near the lattice, &c.

Lattice! Lattice, said I—Let me see—Ay, that signifies *Cbequer*; or, perhaps, *Exchequer*; but how should Robin build there? This must have some allegorical Meaning, and seems to be founded on the old Observation, that when Bob grows domestick, it is a sure Sign of hard Weather, and bad Times for the Poor. However, there is this Chance for us, that till we see a Robin with a blue Breast, we are in no Danger.

Every Body knows that the Cock, by an Equivoque in the Latin Tongue, signifies a Frenchman; and that his Imperial Majesty bears the Eagle for his Arms.

I heartily wish that England may not be meant by the Lyon; because I take Spain to be represented under the Figure of the Mule; and, perhaps, there may be a typical Glance at the present Monarch of that Kingdom, who is known to be both a Frenchman and a Spaniard.

There can be no Doubt that Han—r is design'd by the white Horse; and the Mares seem to intimate a Multitude of Treaties. An *Ass with gaudy Trappings* must mean somebody, who moves in a much higher Sphere than he was design'd for by Nature.

War without blows, &c.

This is all plain enough; except the Word *Pirates*, which I do not think confin'd to those *Out-Laws of all Nations*, who are commonly distinguish'd by that Name, but includes all Persons, who shall ever presume to insult our Flag, or plunder our Merchants.

*Calpe* was the old Roman Name for *Gibraltar*; which will certainly be in Danger of reverting to its old Possessors, the Spaniards, when the other Parts of this Prophecy come to pass.

*St. George*, the Patron of England, is undoubtedly one of the two Saints; and as our present most gr—us So—gn bears the same Name, I am apt to believe that *Merlin* design'd to turn our Eyes towards him, as our great Protector in all Causes. But I own my self at a Loss to guess at the other Saint.—After some Pause, my Nephew *Theophilus* said; pray Sir, what do you think of *St. Stephen*?—*St. Stephen*, said I! What hath *St. Stephen* to do with England?—Why, Sir, reply'd *Theophilus*, does not the House of C—ns (on whom our Security depends, next under God and the King) meet in *St. Stephen's Chapel*?—Boy, said I, thou art right; *St. Stephen* must be the Man; and

the Meaning of the Prophecy certainly is, that our whole Dependence is upon his M—y, and the P—nt.

Having thus concluded, my Cousin Jo observ'd with some Testiness; well, well; you have made an admirable Use of this Day's Occurrence; and I doubt not that we shall soon have it in Print.—But being now arriv'd at our Landing-Place, we took Leave of him, without any Reply, and parted with the usual Civilities.

N. B. Fog of this Day being again upon the old Votes, we therefore omit it. (See p. 437. E.)

Daily Gazetteer, Sept. 17. N° 69.

Titles of Honour prostituted.

HISTORY furnishes us with almost innumerable Examples of Mitred, Gartered, and other Right Rev. and Right Hon. Villains, who by the Greatness of their Crimes, have advanced themselves to the first Honours of their Country.

King James the First began the open and scandalous Prostitution of Titles and Preferences. He made Honours a Fund to raise Money by; and the sure Way to rise either in Church or State, during the whole Course of that inactive and contemptible Reign, was to preach upon the Divine Right of the Prince to oppress, and of the Subjects to be Slaves.

The original Design and Intention of conferring Honours, was undoubtedly to reward consummate Merit, and distinguish those who had performed eminent Services for their Country; and most of the Promotions of the preceding Reign were of that Sort; instead of which he inverted the whole Order of Things, mistook Garters for Halters, and frequently dignified those with a Star, who deserved to be branded with a hot Iron.

*Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham* was his principal Favourite. He came to Court very young, and by the Advantage of a graceful Person, and a fine Address, easily insinuated himself into the King's Favour, who presently set this young Gentleman at the Head of the Ministry, enobled him with a Dukedom, and gave him 20,000*l.* a Year real Estate; a fine Present in itself, but much more so at that Time of Day, when the Lands of England were not a Quarter their present Value!

His Administration was a very profligate one. He engaged his Country in Wars, upon Account of his Amours, suffered the King of *Bohemia* to be destroyed, betray'd the *Rebellers*, and broke the Strength of the Protestant Interest in Europe.

The Ruin of the Protestants of France was the blackest of all his Crimes, and as great a Blot in the Annals of the Royal Mar- tyr,

tyr, as the Desertion of the Catalonians, and the Sacrifice of our Allies in the Reign of Queen Anne, under the Administration of the late Lord Bolingbroke, and other modern Patriots.

The Violation of our Engagements in favour of the Rockellers and Catalonians; the Miseries those brave People underwent; the Sieges of Rochelle and Barcelona, filled all Christendom with Horror, and will transmit the Names of a Buckingham and a Bolingbroke with Ignominy to all succeeding Ages.

*Daily Gazetteer*, Sept. 18, N<sup>o</sup> 70.

**T**HE important Business of the last Craftsman is to ridicule the Royal Gardens at Richmond, especially whatever is to be found in them, supposed to be honoured by the Queen's Direction, or reputed to have had her Majesty's Approbation.

A Man who had never seen these Gardens, and who could believe this Writer in his Relation of them, would imagine them to have no Diversity of Wood or Water; no Variety of open and covert Places; no Intermixture of Lawns and Shades; not one grand Vista, not one Elegance of Art or Nature; whereas whoever hath seen them will allow, that all the Varieties of Nature are to be seen within the Compass of those Grounds, and all the Improvements of Art. I will add, that if Milton had been living, his Description of Paradise in the 4th Book of his Poem, would, in a great Measure, have been thought to have been drawn from the View of this Place. I will beg Leave to point out to the Reader, such Passages in that inimitable Poem, as I think to have the strongest Resemblance with the principal Beauties of these Gardens.

The Terras. [Book 4. Ver. 143.]

The wordorous wall of paradise upsprung,  
Which to our general fire gave prospect large  
Into his nether empire neighb'ring round:  
And higher than that wall, a circling row  
Of goodliest trees ———

The River. [Ver. 223.]

—— Through Eden went a river large,  
—— which through veins  
Of porous earth, with kindly thirst up drawn,  
Ran nectar, visiting each plant, and fed  
Flow'rs worthy of paradise, which, not nice  
art,

In beds, or curious knots, but nature boon,  
Pour'd forth profuse, on hill, and dale, and plain;  
Both where the morning sun first warmly smote  
The open field, and where the unpierc'd shade  
Imbrow'd the noon-tide bow'rs ———

The Vista's. [Ver. 244.]

—— Thus was this place  
A happy rural seat, of various views;

Groves, whose rich trees wept od'rous gum  
and balm;

Others whose fruit, burnish'd with golden rind,  
Hung amiable: Hesperian fables true;  
If true, here only, and of delicious taste.

The Lawns, &c. [Ver. 252.]

Between them lawns, or level downs, and flocks  
A Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd;  
Or palmy billock, or the flow'ry lap  
Of some irriguous valley, spread her store.

The Grotto and the Cave.

Another side umbrageous grots and caves  
Of cool recess, o'er which the mantling vine  
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps  
Luxuriant.

B The Waters. [Ver. 260.]

—— In a lake,  
That to the fringed bank, with myrtle crown'd,  
Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams.

The Harmony of the Spring. [Ver. 264.]

The birds their choir apply; airs, vernal airs  
Attune the trembling leaves; while universal Pan  
Knit with the graces, and the hours in dance,  
C Leads on the eternal spring ———

The Whole Place. [Book 5. Ver. 294.]

A wilderness of sweets! for nature here  
Wanton'd, as in her prime, and play'd at will  
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweet,  
Wild above rule or art; enormous bliss!

It were easy to produce a Multitude of Passages, not only from this, but from other Poems of the noblest Kind, which would strike every Reader with Resemblances; but as Milton's was undoubtedly superior to all other Poems in this Kind of Description, and as these Passages are exquisitely charming, I will not cite any more.

But there is, in this Craftsman, an Offence more unpardonable even than ill Manners to a Person of such big Rank; this indecent and unbecoming Intrusion on the rural Delights of the Q——, as it is made the Business of a Party Paper, and is subservient to lessen the Reverence of the common People for the Persons of the Royal Family, by exposing them to unworthy Ridicule and unjust Reflections, in Matters even of a domestick Nature; this is a Procedure which cannot be enough condemned; which every Gentleman should be ashamed of; and which shews such a Spirit of Disaffection in the Heads of the Patriot Party, that after having employed their own Hands to libel the most sacred Persons in their most publick Relations, they have now licens'd their lowest Tools to insult this Royal Family in their most private Concerns.

*Weekly Miscellany*, Sept. 20. N<sup>o</sup> 145.

The Vanity of human Pursuits.

**W**HENEVER I view the plodding  
Statesman, the Hero in Armour, the  
Miser,

Miser, the Rake, the Wit, the Philosopher, him that jumps over five-barred Gates, and drinks off Pint Glasses, I divert myself with looking on them in the same merry Light with those that fly down from a Steeple, dance on a Rope, whistle, sing, walk, run, hop, jump, or tumble into Fame. But when I cast my Eyes on the gilded Equipage, the Coronet, the Ribbon, the Toilet, the Beau, the Coquet, the Prude, with all the other Characters which constitute and embellish the gayer Scenes of Life, catching the Eyes, and in a thousand Shapes and Colours all courting Admiration, I am apt to suppose, I see a Bed of Tulips of many Stains and Hues, all diversified from those of the preceding Year; the Produce is diversely striped, but the Roots are the same. But the most provoking and ridiculous Character of this Sort, is the modern Infidel Bravo, who dares God and Man, risks his own Happiness and that of other People, for the sole Pleasure of being distinguished on Account of the Oddness of his Conceits, and the Boldness of his Impieties. He is baffled, confuted: What makes him blunder on, and write again? The same Cause which made him blaspheme at first, the Desire of Distinction and Applause.

And yet what a Phantom, what a mere Bubble of Air is this Idol of Mankind, Reputation and Glory? How difficult is it to attain, how easy to lose, how much a Nothing if got and preserved? In a crowding, elbowing World, it is not easy to put in your Pretensions, much less to have them regarded: You have out-gone many; 'tis nothing till you have out-stretched the foremost; you run still only the hinder Wheel, run as fast as you will. But put the Case you get first, your Crown is a Wreath of Leaves, your Reward a little Breath; what you seek is a Shadow, which eludes your Grasp, you cannot enjoy it while you live, you are insensible of it when dead; if you do good Actions to gain it, you lose the Reward of them; if bad ones, you double their Punishment.

But some one will say, nay perhaps all the Characters I have mentioned will in a Body ask, What does this Censor mean, this super-numerary Sage? Upon what Principle does he himself harangue upon the Vanity of human Pursuits? The Answer is obvious; perhaps to give the World their Revenge, and add a new Instance of the Folly of Men; or possibly out of Complaisance to the Fashion of the Times, and the Customs of his Country. I shall explain myself by a Story. News being brought of the Approach of Philip of Macedon with an Army towards Corinth, the Inhabitants were thrown into great Consternation; they run to their Arms, and every Hand was employed in repairing the Walls and Fortifications, and carrying Materials for Defence. Diogenes the Cynick seeing this

busy Scene of Things, and himself unengaged, took his Tub, which was his Dwelling, and with great Industry rolled it up and down the Craneum, the usual Place of his Residence before the City; and being asked the Reason of his whimsical Labour, answered, He did it, that he might not be the only idle Person among so many that were in Action.

*Fog's Journal*, Sept. 20. N<sup>o</sup> 359.

*Of changing a Ministry, with the Character of a true Patriot.* (See p. 441.)

**A**T such Times as a People are made uneasy by the Politicks of those in the Administration of Affairs, I will ask a Question (tho' it will hardly admit of any) from what Quarter may they expect Relief? Can they expect it from those who have enriched themselves by the Oppressions of the People, from those who must dread any Inquisition into their Actions? Or may they expect it from those who had always opposed such Men and such Measures?

**C**I will grant that a Change of Men only, in such a Case, will not do, it is a Change of Measures that is to be contended for; but from which of these two is a Change of Measures most reasonably to be expected?

**D**I am persuaded that if a People should find themselves deceiv'd in their Friends and Favourites, and that the Heads of an Opposition were only push'd on by Ambition, by Disappointment, or even by Revenge, yet the People might expect some Benefit from a Change; they would at worst have some Interval, they would enjoy some little breathing Time; for the new Men would not at their first setting out, venture to go such Lengths in Oppression as their Predecessors had done.

**E**When People are in any Distress, it is certainly better to have even a bad Chance to be better than no Chance at all. By the Change of a bad Ministry, the People have a Chance to be better; by its Continuance they have none at all, and their Case is even desperate. Where Men feel no Hardships, and the Weight of an Administration sits light and easy upon the People, it would be very wrong to seek a Change, and those who should endeavour to make themselves Heads of an Opposition, in such Times, would deserve the Name of Incendiaries; but where Hardships are felt from an Administration, let the Pretences for them be what they will, (for Pretences will never be wanting) any Change of Men is to be desired.

**G**But leaving these Motives, with Respect to Changes of Men, which however just or reasonable, yet perhaps may be counted too general to direct us in a main Point in Dispute; the Point I mean regards the discovering the Difference betwixt the true and false Patriot.

As

As we cannot pretend to dive into Mens Hearts, and know their real Designs, which may be either good or bad, true or false, notwithstanding the most specious Professions; there is a more certain and infallible Way of distinguishing the true Patriot from the false one, than to judge by Words and Professions, and that is, by their Actions and Behaviour.

In the first Place, if we see that a Man from his first Appearance upon the Stage of the World, has always acted consistently with those Principles which he profess'd, that he has always contended for the antient Constitution of his Country, and strenuously opposed every Alteration that has been attempted to be made in it; we may venture to pronounce that Man a true Patriot.

If we see a Man, after he has had a considerable Employment conferr'd upon him, act in his legislative Capacity, as he had done before he receiv'd it; it is the Mark of a true Patriot.

If a Man will not accept of the most honourable or profitable Post upon any mean or base Conditions, and the Minute any Services are required or expected of him that are inconsistent with the Character of a Man of Honour, he chuses to throw up the most lucrative Employments, rather than countenance or seem to approve such Measures as appear to him prejudicial to the publick Good; it is the Mark of a Patriot.

If after he has resigned his Post, and those he has offended by quitting, continue still in Power, and no Bribery, Corruption, or Male-Practice can be discover'd thro' his whole Conduct, while in publick Business; it is the Mark of a Patriot.

If any Laws have been made, or Abuses crept in that have weaken'd the Constitution; those that have laboured to get those Laws repeal'd, and those Abuses corrected, in order to keep Liberty safe against the Devices of Ministers, certainly act like true Patriots.

These are such Actions, as speak for themselves, and where-ever such an open, uniform, and conspicuous Behaviour has appear'd, it ought to be allowed as a good Evidence of a Man's Sincerity, and of his good Dispositions to serve his Country; and therefore let Mercenaries and Hirelings say what they will, such cannot deserve the Name of false Patriots.

*Craftsman*, Sept. 20. N<sup>o</sup> 499.

*Wicked prime Ministers, exemplified in the Character and Fate of Protefilas.*

AS it has been often the unhappy Fate of this Kingdom to labour under the Dominion of a wicked, prime Minister, I think (says a Correspondent of *D'Anvers*) the People cannot be too jealous of any Advances

made by an aspiring Man to this Sort of ministerial Sovereignty. If they should ever see a future Minister poisoning his Prince's Breast with false and dangerous Principles of Power; tampering with the Consciences of a Senate and its Electors; oppressing the Publick with Taxes, which have a Tendency even to subvert the Constitution; lavishing the publick Treasure and Places of Trust on mercenary Tools of Power, and endeavouring to laugh the Principles of national Virtue out of Repute; I say, should the People of England ever see such a Monster of Iniquity again rise, I doubt not but there is such a publick Spirit, and generous Ardour still in this Nation, as would animate its People to defend their Liberties, by tearing such a Minister as a Viper from the Bosom of his Master, and offering him up as a Sacrifice to the just Indignation of an injured Kingdom.

\* *Protefilas*, Favourite of *Idomeneus*, King of *Salentum*, is an Instance how dangerous and destructive a wicked Minister is both to the Happiness of Prince and People. He continually represented to *Idomeneus*, 'That if he suffer'd the People to live in Plenty, they would work no more, but grow proud, indocile, and daily more apt to revolt; that only Weakness and Misery could make them humble and hinder them from resisting Authority. Again, he would tell him that by endeavouring to ease the People, he derogated from the regal Power, and thereby did an irreparable Damage to the People themselves; for it was necessary they should always be kept low, for their own Quiet and Safety.' By inculcating these detestable Principles into the Head of *Idomeneus*, and practising them on the Property of his Subjects, he caus'd his royal Master to be expell'd one Kingdom, and had lost him a second, had not the wise Mentor opened the Eyes of the deluded Prince. In Opposition to the infamous Doctrines of *Protefilas*, he convinc'd King *Idomeneus* how scandalous it was for a King to place his Safety in the Oppression of his People. He tells him, 'That where-ever the Command of a Prince is most absolute, there the Prince is least powerful. He takes all, (says he) ruins every Thing, and is the only Possessor of his whole Estate; but then the State languishes; the Country is uncultivated and almost desert; the City decays every Day, and Trade sickens and dies; the King, who cannot possibly be such by himself, and who is great only by Means of his Subjects, annihilates himself by Degrees, in Proportion as he annihilates his People, to whom he owes both his Riches and his Power; his Kingdom is drain'd both of Money and Men; and the Loss of the latter is the greatest and most irreparable of all Losses;

his despotick Power makes as many *Slaves* as he has *Subjects*; they all seem to adore him; they all tremble at the least Glance of his Eye; but see what will happen, upon the least Revolution. This monstrous Power, wound up to too excessive an Height, cannot be durable; it is destitute of Supplies from the Hearts of the People; and having tir'd out and provok'd the *several Degrees of Men* in the State, it forces all the Members of that Body to sigh with equal Ardour for a Change. At the very first Blow, the *Idol* is thrown down, broken in Pieces and trampled under Foot; Contempt, Hatred, Fear, Resentment, Distrust, in short, all the Passions unite themselves against so obnoxious an Authority. The *King*, who, during the Time of his vain Prosperity, could find no Man, that durst speak the Truth to him, shall not find in his Misfortunes any one Man, that will vouchsafe to excuse him, or defend him, against his Enemies. *Idomeneus*, convinc'd of his Error by these sage Counsels of the wise *Mentor*, and the loud Murmurs and Complaints of the whole Kingdom, immediately alter'd his Conduct, and by depriving the wicked *Protefilaus* of that Power, which he had made so ill an Use of, became the Darling and Delight of his People, the Glory of his Nation, and the most potent and happy among all the Princes of *Hesperia*.

But now let us behold *Protefilaus* in Disgrace. We shall by his Behaviour perceive that those, who are most insolent in Prosperity, are ever the most faint-hearted in Adversity.

*Hegesippus*, being sent from the *King* to seize *Protefilaus*, and carry him into Banishment, he found him (*says my Author*) in his House; it was not so large, but more convenient and pleasanter than the *King's*, and the Architecture of a better Gusto. *Protefilaus* embellish'd it with great Expences, drawn from the Blood of those, whom he had made miserable. *Protefilaus* was, at that Time, in a Parlour of Marble, near his Baths, lying carelessly on a Couch of Purple, embroider'd with Gold. He seem'd weary and spent with his Labours. His Eyes and Eyebrows discover'd a Sort of Disorder and sullen Wildness. The *prime Men of the Kingdom* sat round him on Carpets, composing their Looks to those of *Protefilaus*, which they observ'd even to the least Glance of his Eye. Scarce had he open'd his Mouth, e'er all of them broke out into Accents of Admiration at what he was going to say; one of the principal of the Company repeated to him with ridiculous Exaggerations, what he had done for the *King*; another told him that *Jupiter*, having impos'd on his Mother, was the Author of his Life, and that he was Son to the

Father of the Gods; among the rest, a *Poet* sung Verses to him, wherein he recited that *Protefilaus*, being instructed by the *Muses*, had equall'd *Apollo* in all ingenious Performances; another *Poet*, more mercenary and impudent, call'd him in his Verses the *Inventor of the liberal Arts*, and the *Father of the People*, whom he had made happy, describing him with *Cornucopia*, or a *Horn of Plenty* in his Hand. *Protefilaus* hearken'd to these Praises, with an Air of Moroseness and Disdain, like one, who knows well enough he deserves even far greater, and who thinks he shews great Condescension, when he suffers you to praise him. There was a Flatterer, who took the Liberty to whisper him in the Ear some merry Observation, touching *Mentor's new Policy*; at which *Protefilaus* smiled, and presently the whole Assembly burst into a loud Laugh, tho' the greatest Part of them knew not the least Tittle of what had been said; but *Protefilaus* soon recovering a severe haughty Air, every one put on their former solemn Look and became silent. Many of these Nobles were watching an happy Opportunity, when *Protefilaus* would look towards them, and give them a Hearing; they faltered and were disordered; because they had some Favours to beg of him, their suppliant Postures spoke for them, and they appear'd as a Mother at the Foot of an Altar, when she begs of the Gods to restore her only Son to his Health. Every one seem'd pleas'd with, and full of Tenderness and Admiration for *Protefilaus*, tho' in their Hearts they mortally hated him.

At this very moment enters *Hegesippus*, seizes his Sword, tells him from the *King* that he is come to carry him to the Isle of *Samos*. At these Words, all the Arrogance of *Protefilaus* fell down, like a Rock, that breaks off from the Top of a steep Mountain. Now he throws himself trembling at the Feet of *Hegesippus*; he weeps; he falters; he stammers; he quakes; he embraces the Knees of that Man, whom not an Hour before he would not vouchsafe the Honour of a Look. All those, who had just now been paying their Adoration to him, seeing him lost beyond Recovery, changed their Flatteries into the most mercilefs Insults.

Thus the Fate of *Protefilaus* affords us a lively Instance of one, who had long wanton'd in all the Luxury of Power, falling at length a Victim to the just Indignation of an injur'd Master, and an oppress'd Kingdom; and by his Fall a Prince restored to the Hearts of his People: A manifest Proof of the Justness of *Solomon's* Observation, 'Take away the wicked from before the King, and his Throne shall be established in Righteousness.'

*To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the rest of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer for the City of London.*

**W**E the Grand Jury of the City of London, met at the present Sessions at the Old Bailey, to enquire of, and present, such publick Nuisances as disturb the Inhabitants of this City, think it our Duty to complain of the late surprizing Increase of Gin-Shops, and other Retailers of distilled spirituous Liquors, which we have Reason to apprehend (if not restrained) will be attended with the most dreadful and lasting ill Consequences. To this pernicious Practice is chiefly owing,

1. That our lower Kind of People are enfeebled and disabled, having neither the Will nor Power to labour for an honest Livelihood; which is a principal Reason of the great Increase of the Poor.

2. Servants are corrupted and bribed to cheat and rob their Masters.

3. The Nation (if obliged to enter into a War) will want strong and lusty Soldiers; the Merchant, Sailors; and the Husbandman, Labourers. The Children of the lower Kind of People addicted to this Vice, are observed even now to lessen, and will be proportionably weakened and depraved; and as the Strength and Riches of any Nation arise principally from the Number of its strong and laborious Inhabitants, so consequently, in Proportion as these are enfeebled and diminished, must the Riches and Power of a Nation decrease.

4. To this dangerous Trade, in the Midst of this great City, is in some Measure owing the many Fires that have happened of late, more than in former Years, and may some Time or other be more general and fatal.

5. We take Leave to appeal to this honourable Court for the Truth of this Observation, that most of the Murders and Robberies lately committed, have been laid and concerted at Gin-Shops; and being fired with these hot Spirits, they are ready prepared to execute the most bold and daring Attempts.

6. The daily Increase of Prophaneness and Immorality is owing to the Passions being inflamed by these Spirits; the natural and common Product of which is cursing, swearing, and fighting in our Streets; Women throwing off all Shame and Modesty in the open Day; and in private not common Lust alone is satisfied, but Rapes and Sodomy are perpetrated; Vices which have prevailed more of late Years than they were formerly observed to do.

The worthy Magistrates of this City, who have lately distinguished themselves by some prudent and wise Regulations of another Kind, would, we are confident, take all proper Methods of putting a Stop to so growing an Evil; from this not being done, we have Reason to apprehend, that the Laws now in being are

not effectual enough for this Purpose, which we hope will be thought highly worthy the Revisal, Consideration, and further Improvement of the Legislators.

In the mean Time, we humbly hope the Justices of the Peace, and other worthy Gentlemen in whose Power it is, will execute the Laws now in being, which subject the Retailers of Spirits to the same Penalties as Ale-house-keepers and Tipling-houses; by enquiring into, and punishing such as presume to sell Spirits without any License at all; by withdrawing the Licenses from such as keep disorderly Houses; by immediately suppressing all scandalous Night-Cellars, open to the loosest of both Sexes, where they find a Concealment for their stolen Goods, and where Robberies and Murders are concerted; and by punishing all Persons, without Distinction, that are found in these Houses, and can give no good Account of themselves.

By these seasonable, and such other Methods as by the great Wisdom of this Hon. Court may be farther suggested, improved, and universally and with Steadiness and Courage pursued, some Stop may be put to a Practice which leads directly to the Ruin of many thousands, highly detrimental to the Trade, Peace, and Welfare of this City, and of all Degrees of Men in it.

*Wm. Staples, jun.*

*John Adams*

*Richard Fenton*

*Theoph. Balmier*

*Henry Duck*

*John Hider*

*Geo. Greenbill Jones*

*Benjamin Breeewood*

*David Lequesne*

*Ciprian Rondeau*

*Joseph Jones*

*Thomas Bamford*

*John Holmes*

*Samuel Read*

*Anthony Clerembault*

*Thomas Reddell*

*Thomas Rusb*

*Independent London Journal, Sept. 20. N<sup>o</sup> 10.*

**A** Writer in this Paper animadvertes upon that Passage in the Preface to the second Edition of the *Remarks on the plain Account of the Sacrament*, (see p. 424.) where the Remarker offers to shew why no farther Reply ought to be given to that Book: And as it is no Secret, (says this Writer) *where his Piece [viz. the Remarks] has been patroniz'd, nor by what Methods it has been dispers'd,* there is great Reason to believe this is Authority enough to presume we shall have no other.—Many Persons, I perceive, (says the Remarker) expect a more elaborate Performance in Answer to this *Plain Account of the Sacrament*; but from what has been already said, I think it must sufficiently appear that such an Answer is as yet needless, or at least *impracticable*; for, till the Author shall be pleas'd to ascertain his Meaning, to what Purpose is it to multiply Arguments? Should any one of these Meanings, which appear exceptionable, be fix'd upon, and

and laboriously confuted, and he should afterwards deny it to be his, he may justly tell us that we have dress'd up a *Puppet* of our own, and then fought against it.

As this Concession gives up the whole Controversy, by acknowledging they are not sure whether they have any real Objection to the Book or no, I shall enquire what possible Reasons there can be for dropping it so easily and suddenly. This is the more astonishing, because great Jealousy was raised against it from the first of its being expected; and I remember, two Years ago, even so long before it came out, and before any one could know what it would contain, it was said by some warm Divines in publick Company, that it should be answered. The only Thing therefore to be supposed is, that after all the Lights these Gentlemen could take it in, they find it so connected, so compleatly and yet so simply and unaffectedly dress'd, that they know not how to expose it, without incurring the Charge of the *Puppet*. However, the *Remarker*, tho' sensible of this, has been hardy enough to attempt it; and as his Performance has been applauded and encouraged, it looks as if some People had so good an Opinion of their own Management, as to think they can play off to Advantage with any Thing.

He has been so just as to allow, that whoever misrepresents the Meaning of the Book, the Author might justly tell him he had dress'd up a *Puppet* of his own. As therefore the Danger was so very great, they, who at first threaten'd it should be answer'd, have acted much the wiser Part, to decline exposing themselves, by so unmanly an Employment.

But tho' their Prudence is to be commend- ed, what can they say to the Honesty of so tamely giving up a Book they every where rail at, and represent as full of Heresy, or in the Phrase of a great and powerful P—te *exotick from one End to the other*! This is a Matter of Difficulty, and worthy the farther Trouble of the *Remarker*. For tho' in his Preface he has thrown it entirely on their Ignorance of the Sense of the Author, I believe the World has too good an Opinion of their Sagacity to be put off by so slender a Pretence.

Is it not astonishing, that when we were encourag'd to expect some considerable Answers, and by the Names that were mention- ed no body could doubt but they would be considerable, we should be told, that as the Book now stands, it is *impracticable* to write one! That all our Expectations should be balk'd, and none of the dignified or aspiring Part of the Clergy can be found to stand in the Gap, and prevent the Mischief of this Book, which tho' they cannot prove, many of them are forward enough to declare is a bad one!

See here the Spirit of *Superstition*, and the Force of *Truth*! The Author lays aside all the Technical Terms of scholastical Divi- nity, which have obscured almost all Subjects, and had a mischievous Effect on weak, tho' honest Minds; he fetches his *Account* from Scripture alone; and reasons on those Passages of Scripture in the most plain and obvious Manner, thereby freeing his Readers from all causeless Fear about coming to this Ordinance, which they never feel at coming to any other; calming and comforting the honest, frighten'd trembling Mind: *Superstition*, which makes its Market of these *Spectres* and *Cbimæras* dire of Mankind, exclaims against him! But, when requir'd to give a Reason of the Clamour, declares it to be *impracticable*, unless the Author will avow a bad Mean- ing, which the most jealous Sagacity only apprehends that there seems to be Ground to suspect, but cannot fix!

Fog's Journal, Sept. 27. N<sup>o</sup> 360.

How Nations are enslav'd.

WHEN we examine the Histories of those Nations, which were once free, and whose Governments are since become despo- tick and arbitrary, we shall find, that all those Changes have been brought about by the Am- bition, Corruption, or Avarice of a few of its Natives, and that when the Work has been done, the People likewise have been kept in Awe by Natives. If the Estates of France have lost their Power, it was not done by Spaniards; and if the Cortez of Spain are become insignificant, it was not the French that made them so; but the French destroy'd the Liberties of France, and Spaniards those of Spain.

In the *West-Indies*, Negroes sometimes are set to watch Negroes; not but they are as much Slaves as the rest, as much subject to the Humour, Caprice and Will of their Mas- ter, but the Master finds out one or more, who being of a baser Mind than the rest, is tempted, for the Sake of being better cloth- ed, or better fed, to become an Instrument of the Master's Tyranny, and to add to the Servitude of his Companions.

It is true, that no one amongst these mis- erable Creatures is trusted to act for the rest, every Slave is his own Representative; but in Nations where one is trusted to act for a great many, it has been seen that the vile Trustee would part with that Share of Li- berty he was entrusted to guard, for a Yard of Ribbon, or for the Sake of wearing any Bit of Finery at his Tail; for any little Dis- tinction in Title or Name, or for a little Bribe, without having Necessity to plead for the tak- ing it.

But what is strange is, that Millions of U u u Peo-

People should submit to a hundredth Part of that Number; for it is certain, where arbitrary Power prevails, those who keep the rest in Subjection, will not make one in the Hundred of the whole People, and yet the hundredth Man shall keep the Ninety nine in Awe, tho' it shall happen that those who are set apart for this Purpose shall be the basest and most inconsiderable of the People. But I shall quote a Passage from a Treatise, intitled, *Voluntary Slavery*, which explains the Nature of arbitrary Government, and shews the Subordination, that the Tools and Instruments of Tyranny are under one to another.

Whoever thinks that the Halberds of the Guards, and the Arms of the Centinels, are the Security of Tyrants, in my Judgment, is much deceiv'd; they make use of them, I believe, more for Shew and Ostentation, than for any Confidence they place in them. It would appear upon Enquiry, that there have not been so many Roman Emperors who have been preserv'd by their Guards, as have perish'd by them. Troops of Horse and Companies of Foot are not the Arms by which Tyrants are defended; at first one can scarcely believe it, nevertheless it is true. There are always four or five who support the Tyrant, four or five who keep the whole Country in Bondage; it has always happen'd, that five or six have had the Tyrant's Ear, have made their Way to him of themselves, or been call'd by him to be the Accomplices of his Cruelty, the Companions of his Pleasure, Panders to his Lusts, and Sharers of his Plunders: These six manage their Chief so well, that by the Bonds of Society he must be wicked, not only to gratify his own Propensity, but likewise theirs. These six have 600 who plunder under them, and these 600 are to them what the six are to the Tyrant. These 600 have under them 6000 whom they have rais'd to Posts, to whom they have given either the Government of Provinces, or the Management of publick Moneys, that they may be Instruments of their Avarice and Cruelty, and execute their Orders at a proper Time.—These subordinate Officers do so much to their fellow-Citizens, that they cannot live but under the shadow of their Superiors, nor escape the Punishments justly due to their Crimes but by their Contrivance and Protection.—The Consequence of this is fatal indeed,—whoever will amuse himself in tracing this Chain, will see, that not only the six Thousand, but perhaps one Hundred Thousand, are fastned to the Tyrant by it, of which he makes the same Use as Jupiter does in *Homer*, who boasts that if he but touch the End of it, he can draw all the Gods towards him.

*Craftsman*, Sept. 27. N<sup>o</sup> 482.

*Mr. Marvel's Character of the Bishops in Charles II's Reign.*

I Have been lately favoured (says *D'Anvers*) with a curious Manuscript, upon an uncommon Subject. The Author of it was that *pestilent Wit*, as Mr. Eschard calls him, *Andrew Marvel*, Esq; the last Member of Parliament, who receiv'd Wages from his Borough, was incorruptible by all the Artifices of the Court, and distinguished himself by many excellent Writings against the *Advocates for Slavery*, in those Times. The following little Piece was written, as I am inform'd, towards the latter End of K. Charles II's Reign, when the Bench of Bishops ran slavishly into all the Measures of the Court, and extorted from Mr. Locke this ever-memorable Expression, *that they were the dead Weight of the House*. I mention these Particulars, in Justification of Mr. Marvel, and to shew the happy Difference between those Times and the present.

'Tis a very just Observation, which I have met with in more Authors than one, (says Mr. Marvel) that the *English People* are slow at inventing, but excellent in the Art of improving a Discovery; and, (as odd as it may seem, at first Sight) I cannot recollect any Thing, in which this Reflection appears more clearly verifi'd, than with Relation to *Episcopacy*; which, tho' originally of foreign Growth, never arrived to its compleat Maturity, till transplanted into this hospitable Country; a Country, prone to admire and cultivate every *ultramarine Production*. But this is a Point, which requires some particular Illustration.

And first, in the early Ages of Christianity, a Bishopsrick was really a laborious Station, expos'd to numberless Dangers, and fiery Trials; insomuch that many of the Clergy then declin'd it in good Earnest; and had too much Reason to say, *Nolo Episcopari*; but amongst us the Burthen is so happily alleviated, that a double-chin'd Prelate hath now little more to do than to loll at Ease in his Chair, or to snore in his Stall; an Edifice very aptly contriv'd for this Purpose, as the Poet prophetically speaks;

— *Senex ut in Otia suta recedant.*

No Wonder therefore that whenever any Man is complimented with the tempting Offer of a Mitre, tho' the old self-denying Form is still religiously observ'd, he, like a coy, but prudent Damsel, cries *No*—and takes it.

Again; a primitive Bishop, notwithstanding the Difficulties and Discouragements attending the Study of the Scriptures, spent most Part of his Time in poring over his Bible; whereas the *politer Moderns*, instead of dwelling upon

that obsolete Rule of Life, find it more profitable, as well as pleasant, to amuse themselves with the Fables of *Phædrus*, or the entertaining Comedies of *Terence*.

It is one of the Characteristicks of an apostolical Bishop, that he is the Husband of one Wife; which several of the old musty Fathers interpret in this metaphorical Sense; he must be wedded to one Diocese for Life. Accordingly, in the Times of Ignorance and Superstition, when Translations were deem'd scandalous, a Bishop would as soon have resign'd his Religion as his Flock, and would have resign'd his Life much rather than his See. But a modern Prelate, of our Days, knows better Things. He is no sooner thus allegorically married, than (like other fine Gentlemen) he grows weary of his Wife, with whom perhaps he never so much as cohabited, and longs to get rid of her. Then, taking hold of the first Opportunity, he gives her a Bill of Divorce, kicks her off, and swoops her away for another, who brings a richer Dowry for her Maintenance. In Token of this episcopal Wedlock, the usual Ceremony of a Ring was antiently made Use of in the Consecration of Bishops; and, to this Day, the Arms of the Diocese are quarter'd, in their Escutcheons, with their own ——— if they have any.

St. Paul, the first Bishop of the Gentile Converts, testifies of himself, that he became all Things to all Men, that by all Means he might save some. Our modern Prelates, adroit, as *Vermundus*, transform themselves into every Shape, and become all Things to all Men, that by all Means they may get something, as well as save.

The ecclesiastical Historians inform us that, in Days of Yore, Bishops were so unmannerly, that they frequently thwarted the civil Powers, and disconcerted their Measures. But behold how good and joyful a Thing it is, when Church and State, like loving Brethren, go Cheek by Jowl, and dwell together in Unity! We had a glorious Instance of this, in the late Times; and tho' their Zeal hapen'd to fail of Success, it shews how ready they were, upon all Occasions, to serve the Court. At present, I can ascribe the happy Situation of our Affairs to nothing more effectual than the complaisant Deportment of that venerable Order, their inviolable Attachment to the Interests of our Ministers, and their almost unanimous Concurrence with their stupendous Negotiations.

The primitive Bishops were daily occupy'd

in attending at the Altar, and other fatiguing Duties of their Function. Our more political Prelates are experimentally appriz'd that it turns to much better Account to dance Attendance at a great Man's Levee, and leave the Drudgery of Prayer and Preaching to their half-starv'd Curates.

A The Patriarchs of the primitive Church were but slenderly supported, by the voluntary Contributions of Christian Proselytes. Those of our own, born under more propitious Stars, besides the Summs drain'd out of the inferior Clergy, and the various Profits arising from their spiritual Courts, by which the Vices of the Laity become marvelously beneficial to the Hierarchy; besides these, I say, they are not only possess'd of ample temporal Lordships, by the Laws of the Land allotted for their own Maintenance; but are also enabled, by the Disposition of several pretty, ecclesiastical Preferments, to make an handsome Provision for a numerous Progeny of Sons, Daughters, Nieces, &c. — The former thought themselves oblig'd out of their small Revenues, to be extensive in their Acts of Liberality and Beneficence; and even to impoverish themselves for the Relief of distressed Strangers. They look'd upon their Riches, as given to them only in Trust for these good Ends, and judg'd it the worst Kind of Sacrilege to divert the Patrimony of the Church to any other Uses than those, to which it was originally appropriated, either by wasting it in personal Luxury, or locking it up in private Coffers, in order to raise worldly Families, and serve the Purposes of secular Ambition. The latter have so conscientious a Regard for that economical Precept which enjoins them especially to provide for those of their own Household, or Family, that they seldom find any Opportunity of bestowing their Charity abroad.

E As the Advancement of a primitive Priest to the episcopal Dignity was intirely founded upon his own intrinsic Merit, abstracted from any worldly Consideration; so, in promoting others, he had Respect to nothing but Learning and Diligence in the Discharge of the ministerial Office, together with an exemplary Purity and Integrity of Life. He countenanc'd no Cringers, Sycophants, or Informers; gave no Encouragement to Bribery, Smock-Simony, or any of those mean Arts, by which too many of the Clergy now-a-days, if not grossly misrepresented, endeavour to recommend themselves to the Patronage of the

† Right Reverend.

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The

\* By the late Times, our Author means the Reign of King Charles the 1st; when most of the Bench suffer'd themselves to be governed by a proud and insolent Bishop of London; who work'd himself, by those Means, into the See of Canterbury, and was one of the chief Causes, according to Lord Clarendon, of all the Miseries, that ensued. † Mr. Nelson, says, in his Life of Bishop Bull, that a certain Clergyman apply'd to him for Preferment, and being conscious

The *antient Bishops*, in Imitation of *John the Baptist*, would take upon them boldly to rebuke the Vices of *Courtiers* and *Princes*. *Ambrose* in particular, a Prelate of the fourth Century, was so unpolish'd as to exclude the Emperor *Theodosius* from the *Eucharist*; nor could he be persuaded to absolve and re-admit him to *Church-Communion*, till he had sat upon the Stool of Repentance for 8 Months, and testify'd the deepest Contrition for revenging the extrajudicial Proceedings against *Buthericus*, a great Officer at Court, who had been assaulted by popular Fury.

Lastly, the *Antients* entertain'd such an insuperable Antipathy to *Pluralities*, that no Motive could influence them to accept of any *Appendage to a Bishoprick*. The *wiser Moderns*, in Conjunction with their *Bishopricks*, commonly hold either a *Deanery*, or a comfortable *Prebend*, together with a good fat *Parsonage*, and perhaps half a Dozen *Sinecures*, in *Commendam*. Nay, there are some of so voracious an Appetite, that all these will not satisfy them, but they are eternally cawing, like *Ravens*, for more.

And now, I think, upon an impartial Comparison, it evidently appears that however the *Greeks* may have excell'd us in the Art of *Rhetorick*, or *Poetry*, we must be allow'd fairly to have outstripp'd them in refining upon *Bishop-Craft*. A *Modern* hath as much the Advantage of an *antient Prelate*, as riding in an easy Coach is preferable to trudging thro' the Dirt on Foot. Who therefore but a stiff-rump'd Disciple of *Jack Calvin* will be so absurd as to deny that *he, who desireth the Office of an English, nay, of a Welsh, Bishop, desireth a very good Thing*?

Thus far the honest *Mr. Marvel*; and if any Persons should think that he hath made Use of too much Asperity in some of his Expressions, I must once more desire them to consider when he wrote, and not conclude that he was unjustly severe on the *Prelates of those Times*, because they see the *Bench* fill'd, at present, with Men of a quite different Spirit. I will conclude with the following Character of a good *Bishop*, as it is drawn from the Life, in one of the late *Persian Letters*.

'I went with my Country Friend, some

conscious of his Want of those Qualifications, which the *Bishop* requir'd in those he advanc'd to any considerable Station, he was resolv'd to try another Method. He had the Impudence to offer him a Purse of Gold. The good *Bishop* saw it, and trembled; and was never known to express a greater Concern than upon that Occasion. The Confusion he was in, upon such an unexpected Provocation, extremely disorder'd him; and he immediately sent away this abandoned *Profligate* with great Indignation. † The Translator supposes, that the Author means *Dr. Hough*, the present Bishop of *Worcester*.

'Days ago, to make a Visit in a neighbouring County, to the Prelate of that Diocese. His Character is so extraordinary, that not to give it to thee would be departing from the Rule I have laid down, to let nothing that is singular escape my Notice. In the first Place, he resides constantly on his Diocese, and has done so for many Years. He asks nothing of the Court for himself or Family; he hoards up no Wealth for his Relations, but lays out the Revenues of his See in a decent Hospitality, and a Charity devoid of Ostentation. At his first Entrance into the World, he distinguish'd himself by a Zeal for the Liberty of his Country, and had a considerable Share in bringing on the Revolution that preserv'd it. His Principles never alter'd by his Preferment. He never prostituted his Pen, nor debas'd his Character by party Disputes or blind Compliance. As he is at too great a Distance from the Scene of Action, to judge himself of what is doing, he has not thought fit to put his Conscience in the keeping of another. Tho' he is serious in the Belief of his Religion, he is moderate to all, who differ from him. He knows no Distinction of Party, but extends his good Offices alike to Whig and Tory; a Friend to Virtue under any Denomination; an Enemy to Vice under any Colours. His Health and old Age are the Effects of a temperate Life and a quiet Conscience. Tho' he is some Years above fourscore, no Body ever thought he liv'd too long, unless it was out of an Impatience to succeed him.

This excellent Person entertain'd me with the greatest Humanity, and seem'd to take a peculiar Delight in being useful and instructive to a Stranger. To tell thee the Truth, *Mirza*, I was so affected with the Piety and Virtue of this Teacher; the Christian Religion appeared to me so amiable in his Character and Manners, that if the Force of Education had not rooted *Mahometism* in my Heart, he would certainly have made a Convert of me.

N. B. *Dr. Stebbing's second Letter to Mr. Foster we shall give some Account of in our next.*

OTTER.

## OTTER-HUNTING.

By William Somerville, Esq; (See p. 381.)

ONE labour yet remains, celestial maid!  
 Another element demands thy song.  
 No more o'er craggy steep, thro' coverts thick  
 With pointed thorn, and briars intricate,  
 Urge on with horn and voice the painful pack:  
 But skim with wanton wing th' irriguous vale,  
 Where winding streams amid the flow'ry meads  
 Perpetual glide along; and undermine  
 The cavern'd banks, by the tenacious roots  
 Of hoary willows arch'd; gloomy retreat  
 Of the bright scaly kind; where they at will,  
 On the green wat'ry reed their pasture graze,  
 Suck the moist soil, or slumber at their ease,  
 Rock'd by the restless brook, that draws aslope  
 Its humid train, and laves their dark abodes.  
 Where rages not oppression? where, alas!  
 Is innocence secure? rapine and spoil [sharks,  
 Haunt ev'n the lowest deep; seas have their  
 Rivers and ponds inclos'd, the rav'nous pike;  
 He in his turn becomes a prey; on him  
 Th' amphibious otter feasts. Just is his fate  
 Deserv'd: But tyrants know no bounds; nor  
 spears

That bristle on his back, defend the perch  
 From his wide greedy jaws; nor burnish'd mail  
 The yellow carp; nor all his arts can save  
 Th' insinuating eel, that hides his head  
 Beneath the slimy mud; nor yet escapes  
 The crimson spotted trout, the river's pride,  
 And beauty of the stream. Without remorse,  
 This midnight pillager ranging around,  
 Infatiate swallows all. The owner mourns  
 Th' unpeopled rivulet, and gladly hears  
 The huntsman's early call, and sees with joy  
 The jovial crew, that march upon its banks  
 In gay parade, with bearded lances arm'd.

This subtle spoiler of the beaver kind,  
 Far off perhaps, where antient alders shade  
 The deep still pool, within some hollow trunk  
 Contrives his wicker couch: whence he surveys  
 His long pursue, lord of the stream, and all  
 The finny shoals his own. But you brave youths,  
 Dispute the felon's claim; try ev'ry root,  
 And ev'ry reedy bank; encourage all  
 The busy-spreading pack, that fearless plunge  
 Into the flood, and cross the rapid stream.  
 Bid rocks, and caves, and each resounding shore,  
 Proclaim your bold defiance; loudly raise  
 Each cheering voice, 'till distant hills repeat  
 The triumphs of the vale. On the soft sand  
 See there his seal impress'd! and on that bank  
 Behold the glitt'ring spoils, half-eaten fish,  
 Scales, fins, and bones, the leavings of his feast.  
 Ah! on that yielding sag-bed, see, once more  
 His seal I view. O'er yon dank rushy marsh  
 The sly goose-footed proler bends his course,  
 And seeks the distant shallows. Huntsman,  
 bring

Thy eager pack; and trail him to his couch.

Hark! the loud peal begins, the clam'rous joy,  
 The gallant chiding, loads the trembling air.

Ye *Naiads* fair, who o'er those floods preside,  
 Raise up your dripping heads above the wave,  
 And hear our melody. Th' harmonious notes  
 Float with the stream; and ev'ry winding creek  
 And hollow rock, that o'er the dimpling flood  
 Nods pendant; still improve from shore to shore  
 Our sweet reiterated joys. What shouts!  
 What clamour loud! what gay heart-cheering  
 sounds

Urge thro' the breathing brass their mazy way!  
 Not quires of tritons glad with sprightlier strains  
 The dancing billows; when proud *Neptune* rides  
 In triumph o'er the deep. How greedily  
 They snuff the fishy stream, that to each blide  
 Rank-scenting clings! see! how the morning  
 dews [drop

They sweep, that from their feet besprinkling  
 Dispers'd, and leave a track oblique behind.  
 Now on firm land they range; then in the flood  
 They plunge tumultuous; or thro' reedy pools  
 Rustling they work their way: no holt escapes  
 Their curious search. With quick sensation now  
 The fuming vapour stings; flutter their hearts,  
 And joy redoubled bursts from ev'ry mouth,  
 In louder symphonies. Yon hollow trunk,  
 That with its hoary head incurv'd, salutes  
 The passing wave; must be the tyrant's fort,  
 And dread abode. How these impatient climb,  
 While others at the root incessant bay:  
 They put him down. See, there he dives along!  
 Th' ascending bubbles mark his gloomy way.  
 Quick fix the nets, and cut off his retreat  
 Into the shelt'ring deeps. Ah, there he vents!  
 The pack plunge headlong, and protended spears  
 Menace destruction. While the troubled surge  
 Indignant foams, and all the scaly kind  
 Affrighted, hide their heads. Wild tumult  
 reigns,

And loud uproar. Ah, there once more he vents!  
 See, that bold hound has seiz'd him; down they  
 sink,

Together lost: but soon shall he repent  
 His rash assault. See, there escap'd, he flies  
 Half drown'd, and clambers up the slipp'ry bank  
 With ouze and blood distain'd. Of all the brutes,  
 Whether by nature form'd, or by long use,  
 This artful diver best can bear the want  
 Of vital air. Unequal is the fight,  
 Beneath the whelming element. Yet there  
 He lives not long; but respiration needs  
 At proper intervals. Again he vents;  
 Again the crowd attack. That spear has pierc'd  
 His neck; the crimson waves confess the wound.  
 Fix'd is the bearded lance, unwelcome guest,  
 Where-e'er he flies; with him it sinks beneath,  
 With him it mounts; sure guide to ev'ry foe.  
 Inly he groans, nor can his tender wound  
 Bear the cold stream. Lo! to yon sedge bank  
 He creeps disconsolate; his num'rous foes  
 Surround him, hounds, and men. Pierc'd  
 thro' and thro',

On pointed spears they lift him high in air;

Wrig-

Wriggling he hangs, and grins, and bites in vain:  
Bid the loud horns, in gayly-warbling strains,  
Proclaim the felon's fate; he dies, he dies.

Rejoyce, ye scaly tribes, and leaping dance  
Above the wave, in sign of liberty  
Restor'd; the cruel tyrant is no more.  
Rejoyce secure and blest'd; did not as yet  
Remain, some of your own rapacious kind;  
And man, fierce man, with all his various wiles.

*Thus have we given our Readers a short Specimen of the beautiful Poem call'd the CHACE, which has met with so general a Reception, that 'tis now reprinted in 8vo, for 2s. 6d. There is likewise lately printed in 8vo, to bind with the CHACE, a new Edition of the ART of SHOOTING-FLYING, written by Mr. MARKLAND, late of St. John's-College, Oxford, Price Six-pence.*

*The WHIM: Occasion'd by a Poem call'd Transmigration. (See p. 443.) In a Letter to a Friend.*

Dear Jack,

LAST week, whilst you taught words to jingle,  
I went to see my friend Tom Dingle:  
He's the queer wretch he always was,  
A motley breed 'twixt owl and ass.  
His house is well enough, but small;  
Below, a kitchen and a hall;  
Above, two chambers, each a whim,  
Fit for Pythagoras and him.  
With medals, paintings, prints he's fill'd it,  
Some in black frames, but most in gilded.  
The prints are tolerably good,  
He wou'd get better if he cou'd;  
The medals, most of them are spurious;  
The paintings past description curious.  
But eight, he prizes more than all,  
In ample order deck his hall:  
Root, stock, and branch in them you see  
Of his illustrious pedigree.  
Himself translated down from Adam;  
I wonder where the de'il he had 'em.  
These gave one infinite delight;  
'Twere these induc'd me first to write,  
To paint them o'er again to you  
With words, and set them in your view.

But here take notice, honest Jack,  
Nor labour in a gross mistake;  
I do not say, that these are all  
The man's relations since the fall;  
No, nor yet half—they are, d'ye see?  
The captains of his family:  
The rest were all a menial band,  
Scarce worth a sign-post painter's hand.

Well then—the first presents to view  
The mighty root from whence he grew,  
The toad that tempted mother Eve,  
And taught poor mortals to deceive;  
So just the features, grand the mien,  
It speaks at least a Titian's pen;

So nice the touch, you seem to hear  
The venom whisper'd in her ear.  
The next of no less mien and grace  
Proclaims itself great Balaam's ass:  
So like my friend, you'd almost swear  
The painter stole his face and air.  
The third appear'd; and, but in name,  
It seem'd another and the same;  
As wise the look, as grave the feature,  
And Pallas own'd the solemn creature:  
The goddess much admir'd the fowl,  
Prais'd its address, and call'd it, owl.  
Two heroines succeed to these,  
Justly united in one piece;  
Two female chiefs renown'd in story,  
Their own, their friends, and country's glory:  
The wolf, that nurs'd that child of fame,  
The founder of the Roman name,  
The first in order lies confess'd,  
The babes fast clinging to her breast;  
So just the work, you think you taste  
The milk the youngsters spill thro' haste:  
Next came in order, as in date,  
Her who preserv'd the Roman state,  
The goose that terrified the Gaul,  
And sav'd the sinking capitol;  
So lively and exact the piece is,  
You can't help list'ning to her hisses.

From Rome, dear Jack, now turn your eyes;  
The scene chang'd thence in Britain lies:  
Proceed, and doubt not but to find  
In ev'ry branch a British mind.  
First then with wonder here you view  
The dragon England's champion slew;  
You almost see the spear rebound,  
And life come rushing thro' the wound.  
The next great branch you cast your eye on,  
Is Guy the earl of Warwick's lion:  
In him no dread, no awful grace;  
You read good-nature in his face;  
So strong his gratitude's express'd,  
His very looks disclose his breast.  
The next from him is Cromwel's horse;  
His mien proclaims his noble source:  
How grand his chest! his eyes, you see,  
Sparkle with generosity:  
I freely wou'd have giv'n a crown,  
To see him throw his rider down.

But sideways, Jack, thy eyes now bend,  
You'll find the sum of all, my friend:  
Like a pine-apple, he alone  
Something partakes of ev'ry one.  
Fain wou'd I, but I fear 'tis vain  
To think to paint him o'er again;  
So fine the strokes from head to foot,  
'Tis past a poet's art to do't:  
If you've a mind the man to see  
In full proportion, come to me.

Yours, &c.

#### The WISH.

WOULD fortune but on me bestow  
(Tis what I've wish'd for long ago)

A living that wou'd make me clear  
About two hundred pounds a year;  
My parish not to quarrels prone,  
Willing to give me what's my own;  
A house convenient, but not great;  
A garden tho' not grand, yet neat;  
A dove-house, fish-pond and a stable,  
And always plenty at my table;  
My cellar always stock'd with liquor,  
To treat a neighbouring 'squire or vicar;  
In winter store of wood for fire,  
A horse to fox-hunt with the 'squire:  
These things obtain'd I nought shou'd want,  
If *Molly* my request wou'd grant:  
These with her charms in my possessing  
Wou'd be on earth the greatest blessing.

To a studious Friend inclined to marry.

STREPHON,

LET fawning fops go spend their slavish days,  
Like married f-ts in *Cupid's* sportive plays;  
Exempt from honour, indulg'd in antick dress,  
Knowing no joys but in love's soft caress.  
But where's that joy, that extasy, that bliss,  
The whining lover's boast in every kiss?  
For *Hymen's* yoke may give them cause to rue  
Those faint delights they blindly there pursue:  
That pleasant dose may prove a bitter pill,  
And all their dainty cups with verjuice fill;  
Their sweets with salts, nay sharper mustard mix,  
And to a human shape a monster's fix.  
Be wise in time and shun the dangerous rock,  
That false, deluding, common stumbling block;  
That cheat impos'd on fond, unthinking men,  
Which makes the cradle move, but silences the pen.  
But let us jointly now the gods implore  
To grant us books and friends, we'll ask no more;  
Nor dread the fabl'd fate, that old maids doom,  
But bravely such romantick storys scorn;  
Our leisure time in useful studies spend,  
That with content may crown our latter end;  
Such joys pursue, wherein we cannot miss  
A firm and lasting, true, substantial bliss:  
Whilst teach fond husband doats on his dear spouse,  
Yet moves his hat to ease his forked brows.

#### The CONQUEST.

DAMON, who long had love defy'd,  
Now courts fair *Celia* for his bride;  
*Celia*, that bright, transcendent maid,  
Has at a feast his heart betray'd.  
His knife and fork regardless lay,  
From her his eyes could never stray;  
Envy'd the mustard, that her lips did touch;  
His hopes were little, but his fears were much.  
Lost in the lab'rinth of tormenting care,  
Thus did the youth, next day, address the fair.  
Triumphant beauty! author of my woe,  
Something like pity on my fate bestow.  
You now have spider-like ensnar'd a fly,  
And now rejoice to see your victim dye.  
Alas! was I with thee in marriage blest,  
No horns wou'd then my peaceful head molest.

Ah why, alas! does charming *Celia* frown?  
Cou'd I exchange my hat, and wear a daz-  
zling crown,  
I at thy feet wou'd all my titles lay, [sway.  
And tho' a monarch, thou shou'd'st bear the  
Now, dearest nymph, my love to prove,  
If what I've said can't pity move,  
In the salt seas I'll find a grave,  
And glory that I dy'd your slave.

Tom of Bedlam's Speech.

WHAT says old father time? what near  
thy end? [tend  
Grave, *Woolston*, *Tindal*, plagues and famine  
To speed apace the world's catastrophe.  
Begone thou walnut face!—or there's for thee—  
Pispat and paint well met! new fashion, fai'!  
Go snuff the moon—and bid the maids make  
hay.

I burn, I burn; let all the engines play,  
Get me water,—what king can me gain say?  
What shall I hope?—I'm monarch of the  
sands; [commands.  
More subjects, troth, than all king *G*—  
Here! pen and ink—see what lord *Thomas*  
sends:  
‘The *Spaniards* watch their prey like sul-  
len cats, [troops of rats.  
‘The *French* our out trade spoil, like  
‘The *Scotch* our home trade seize like  
‘swarms of gnats;  
‘*Welch* knifsters curse the weaving company,  
‘Weavers and merchants d-mn the ministry.  
‘The nation's drunk, and virtue's under lock,  
‘And rich and poor, and wife and fool, will  
‘all at length to *Bedlam* flock.’

#### The MATCH.

A Doating old fool had a mind for to wed,  
And he took a gay wanton young lass to  
his bed;  
She married the man for the sake of the pelf;  
In hopes of a spark, and a house to herself.  
When darkness was fled he wou'd angle till  
noon,  
But once broke his line and returning too soon,  
He surpriz'd the young couple—when madam  
began  
Why so sullen, my dear?—look up like a man;  
The 'squire has bought me the lemons you see.  
Do but get me some corks, and the liquor's  
for thee; [shows:  
This will warm you within, if it freezes or  
And your house is insur'd as the policy shows:  
Of a truth you've no need to bemoan your bad  
luck,  
He has sent us besides the best part of a buck.  
I am no such wood-cock, the husband replies,  
I know that your conduct my fortune supplies;  
But yet tho' this bounty my table adorns,  
Whilst I eat of the buck, I shall think of  
the horns.

To

To the Rev. Mr. Carthy, in Dublin, upon  
his Translations and original Poems. (See  
Vol. III. p. 549.)

*Hic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, nec  
jam [quicquam.  
Jucundum sine te quicquam est, nec amabile*

FROM northern climes where frozen win-  
ters show [sitow,  
Vast hills o'erspread with long-continuing  
Where gloomy vales and dreary waistes confess  
By sad experience *Caledon's* distress,  
I first attempt, illustrious bard, thy praise,  
So long requir'd by such deserving ways:  
Friendship commands—assist, ye sacred nine,  
And let my verse be, like my theme, divine.  
When on thy works I cast m' admiring eyes,  
With joy I see new charms on charms arise;  
Superiour sense still animates thy thought,  
And judgment forms what vig'rous fancy  
wrought;

In verse and prose alike, the kindred flame  
Still shines majestick, equal, and the same.  
Thus great *Longinus* in his boasted art  
Corrects the head, and sets on fire the heart;  
A critick call'd, who yet in wider prose  
Does all the charms of harmony disclose.

How sweetly moveth those ever-pleasing strains,  
That *Horace* wrote upon th' *Ausonian* plains!  
His manly sense in ev'ry line we see,  
Often improv'd, but ne'er impair'd by thee,  
Who 'gainst the use of these degen'rate times  
Dar'st venture forth, unclog'd with sett'ring  
rhimes;

Unlike those mean translators that appear  
To study nought, but please the list'ning ear.  
*Dryden's* alone from this objection free,  
That heavenly bard crown'd with eternity;  
Who ev'ry word to its just meaning turn'd,  
With every grace, and every muse adorn'd.  
Great injur'd name! what tho' a vicious age,  
A guilty court, and an ungrateful stage,  
Long serv'd too well, no recompences made  
For years mispent, for youth and life decay'd;  
What tho' all ills conspir'd to plague thy life,  
A thankless country, and a faithless wife;  
Yet latest times thy memory shall bless,  
And ev'ry land thy sacred worth confess;  
And *Dorset's* too, thro' thee \*immortal made,  
Whilst living, friends; united shades, when dead.

Of this enough—now muse, thy tenour change  
And o'er a field of matchless beauties range:

\* The late Earl of *Dorset's* Generosity to Mr. *Dryden* is well known. From his many Favours to that great Man, particularly when the Laureat's Pension was taken from him, the Author intimates that he will receive more Praises from Posterity, than even on Account of his own fine Writings. † The Gentlemen here meant are Mr. *Stannard*, and Mr. *French*; the bare mention of their Names will be sufficient to illustrate this Passage. ‡ See the 3d Ode of 3d Book of *Horace*, address'd to the Citizens of *Dublin*; also *Astrea's* Congratulation to the same: Both said to be written by Mr. *Carthy*. || Mr. *D—kin* wrote a Piece, entitled, *the Lover's Web*, (Vol. III. p. 143.) upon the same Subject with Mr. *Carthy's Gift of Pallas*.

See how *Theocritus* with glad surprize  
In *English* drefs salutes our wond'ring eyes:  
His *Dorick* sounds our ravish'd senses charm,  
Simple, yet great; with settled thoughts, yet  
warm:

To nature just is each description made,  
An ardent lover, or a guiltless maid.

But hark! great *Carthy's* voice to worth  
inspires,

Commends the good, and kindles virtues fires;  
Commends the good—such is the man † whom  
late

*Eblana* honour'd with a glorious feat, [move  
Whose faithful soul, nor pray'rs nor threats could  
To turn from honour, or his country's love:  
And such the man whom too *Eblana* rais'd  
To high degrees—the man by *Carthy* ‡ prais'd.

Thy gift of *Pallas* ev'ry one admires,  
All pleas'd to see fulfill'd the youth's desire.  
From love alone, his gen'rous strife begun,  
And well he wove, what she so finely spun:  
For his reward, was with the virgin blest,  
Whilst royal *Ann* the wond'rous prize possess'd.  
Thy verse harmonious, and thy language clear,  
With no harsh jarring sounds invades the ear.  
But *D—kin's Web*, || in vain attempts to please,  
Fraught with mean thoughts, and antiquated  
phrase:

His dull affected stile still gives offence,  
Rough are his periods, and obscure his sense;  
With cares oppress'd his whining lover lies,  
And views the threads with scarce believing  
eyes:

Goddess *Minerva* pities his distress,  
Comforts the youth, and promises success;  
Yet idly promises, for fates ordain [main,  
The curious threads must still unwove re-  
Nor the nymph wed the poor despairing swain.  
Presumptuous bard! that such a subject chose,  
Who blunders on in ever-rhiming prose;  
By hopes misled, thought'st thou to share that  
fame,

That still shall wait on *Carthy's* sacred name?  
To silly epigrams thy wit confine,  
Or make by vile lampoons thy brightness shine;  
Or if you'd fain aspire to greatest praise,  
Attempt new odes in dull *Cibberian* lays;  
In thy dark college cell, thy works recite,  
Then shew us what is bad by what you write;  
Abuse mankind, from sense and truth remov'd,  
But mostly discommend the wise and good:  
*Dennis* and *Blackmore* to themselves restore,  
And be whate'er great *Flechno* was before:

Then

Then shall thy friends and enemies agree,  
Who most excell'd, are yet excell'd by thee.

Let envy still o'er Britain's sons prevail;  
And num'rous crowds of nameless criticks rail:  
Let snarling censors still attack thy fame,  
Unlearn'd in all, but wrongfully to blame;  
With slanderous tales thy reputation blast,  
And for the future lye \* as in the past. [more  
Yet bear those wrongs, for trust me they're no  
Than what great *Pope* and *Dryden* felt before.  
Dishonest fools we have survey'd of old,  
For *W-l-ed*, thus and *M-l-rn*, lies have told.  
When *George's* praise † thy tuneful aid requir'd  
Thy muse well sung what loyalty inspir'd:  
Th' impartial judges view'd those heav'nly lines,  
Where wit in all its native lustre shines:  
They view'd and wonder'd. Each serenely sat,  
And true to justice, spoke the general fate;  
Some verses like, and others they despise,  
But *Carthby's* carried off the greatest prize.

Nor less applause did publick thanks repay ‡  
For pains employ'd, on *Carolina's* day.  
In that harmonious living-ode is seen  
A well-deserving and a glorious queen.  
With envy fir'd the laureat blush'd to see  
Himself excell'd in ev'ry work by thee.

As the great painter that for glory strove  
Accomplish'd meaner draughts, before a *Jove*;  
Yet in each meaner draught did well presage  
The greater honours of his riper age;  
So you who practis'd with so much success  
In early youth the sweeter arts of verse,  
To loftier prose have now your cares confin'd,  
Where reason guides and truths direct the mind.  
In thee *Longinus* speaks impartial sense,  
Warm without passion, just without offence; ||  
Nor led by prejudice nor aw'd by fear,  
Does in his native charming shape appear }  
Candidly plain, and solemnly sincere.  
Freely he censures, yet he ne'er defames,  
Praises with pleasure, but with mildness blames.  
In thy translation we his meaning see,  
Exempt from errors, and from blunders free;  
The whole as perfect as your own desire,  
With all his justness and with all his fire.  
But *W-ft-d's* servile imitating page  
Excludes the mighty critick's glowing rage,  
At second hand extinguishes his light,  
And hides his manly beauties from our sight.

Methinks old *Athens* rises to my view, }  
While all those virtues former sages knew,  
Again revive and flourish all in you.  
*Rome's* growing genius in thy fancy shines,  
Starts from the dead, and breaths in all thy lines;  
Where sense and eloquence conspire to please, }  
*Quintilian's* gravity and *Tully's* ease,  
And all the glorious charms of great *Demof-*  
*thenes*;

Whether he tries with soft persuasive arts  
To gain our souls, or captivate our hearts,  
Or fire of conquest bears resistless sway;  
In both alike, we listen and obey.

O would mankind from thy instructive page  
Correct the faults of an ill-judging age!  
Learning shou'd triumph, merit meet reward,  
And fortune smile on each deserving bard;  
The muse once more shou'd trim her with-  
ered days,  
Once more shou'd gladly sing immortal lays,  
And seem again to live in *Plato's* happier  
days.

Alas! the glorious wish is spoke in vain,  
No footsteps of those golden times remain;  
Forsaken wit to lonely deserts flies,  
And disappointed worth in shades obscurely lies;  
While vice and folly courted by the great  
Exult beneath their canopies of state:

No more a *Dorset's*, or an *Ormond's* name  
(Patrons of learning, mighty chiefs in fame,  
Who bad the muse to nobler thoughts aspire,  
And objects, worthy of her great desire.)  
Shall bless our ears; no more their actions shew  
A godlike race of men, on earth below.

Yet some there are in these degenerate days,  
Who justly claim the muse's sacred praise:

§ Among these few do *Howth* and *Wyndham*  
shine,

Illustrious lovers of the tuneful nine.  
Still may they cherish each neglected art,  
That forms the manners or that moves the heart;  
To ev'ry genius, give the tribute due—

But then how great the mighty sum to you!  
\* Forgive the muse, that in advent'rous verse  
Would all the beauties of thy soul rehearse;  
Wou'd draw each charm, in her unhallow'd song  
(A theme too mighty, for a muse so young)

\*\* A muse whose early voice you taught to sing,  
Prescrib'd her heights and prun'd her tender wing,  
(Her guide now lost) no more attempts to rise,  
But in low numbers, short excursions tries.

Musselburgh, in the County of Midlo-  
thian, Scotland, July 20, 1735.

JOHN WARD

# ÆNIGMA.

Attend, while I my mournful tale relate;  
A tear not ill befits the radiant eye,  
It speaks a gentle mind, inspires th' angelick  
form:

With int'rest be your kind concern repaid,  
When your best wishes disappointment meets.  
Conspanguine with my wretched self I prove  
A goddess by maternal line, but ah!  
By strolers from my mother's bosom torn,  
Commenc'd a slave, in drudgery vile employ'd,  
Abus'd by all, in ev'ry place abus'd:

\* As some Gentlemen have already done; Authors of scandalous and anonymous Pieces.  
† Mr. *Carthby's* Latin Ode, on the King's Birth-Day, written at the Time, when the Lords  
Justices of Ireland gave the 100l. Præmium. ‡ His Ode on the Queen's Birth-Day.  
|| Mr. *Dalacourt's* Verses to Mr. *Carthby*. § The Lords *Howth* and *Wyndham*, of the King-  
dom of Ireland; the latter is also Lord Chancellour there. \*\* From the Essay on Criticism.

506 Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1735.

'The galley-slave, or he alive entomb'd  
In subterraneous mine, to me compar'd,  
Enjoys the pleasures of a festival.  
My foible soon perceiv'd to drink inclin'd,  
Tho' with reluctance first the bowl I tast,  
Once tasted, than a swine more greedy I:  
My sportive patroon prompts me oft to swill,  
As oft to dissembogue; then laughs to see  
Me grov'ling lick the loathsome vomit up.  
Where men of higher rank in wine regale,  
Or humbler liquors cheer the lab'ring swain,  
There with a fellow captive ev'ry day  
Oblig'd to combat, host and guest to please:  
To see the vict'ry mine they all desire,  
Sham fight they hate, nor satisfied till I  
From field of battle bear his marks away.  
Ills pond'rous these, but light to those I prove  
When female servitude compleats my woe.  
A faint resemblance of my harder fate  
The quondam bailiff, seiz'd within the verge  
Of sanctuary mint; estsoon oblig'd  
To discipline of kennel-ditch and pump:  
Corrected and admonish'd he's dismiss'd,  
But I not so; when cleans'd in durance bound,  
Till to repeat my dreadful task out call'd,  
Nor hope release till torn in pieces; then,  
'Tmay chance my mangled parts in common  
shoar  
May rest and rot in peace, and be no more.

*An Epitaph upon a Letter-Founder at Oxford.*

UNDER this stone lies honest Syl,  
Who dy'd—tho' sore against his will;  
Yet in his fame he shall survive,  
Learning shall keep his name alive;  
For he the parent was of letters,  
He founded, to confound his betters;  
Tho' what those letters shou'd contain  
Did never once disturb his brain.  
Since therefore, reader, he is gone,  
Pray let him not be trod upon.

*On the first Fit of the GOUT.*

WElcome, thou friendly earnest of four-  
score! [power]  
Promise of wealth!—thou hast alone the  
T' attend the rich, unenvy'd by the poor.  
Thou! that dost *Æsculapius* deride,  
And o'er his gallipots in triumph ride;  
Thou! that art wont on am'rous lady's knee,  
To feed on jellies, and to drink cold tea;  
Thou! that upon the bench art mounted high,  
And warn'st the judges how they tread awry;  
Thou! that art half the haughty city's grace,  
And add'st to solemn noddle, solemn pace;  
Thou! that dost oft on privy council wait,  
To guard from drowsy sleep the eyes of state;  
Thou! that art us'd t' attend the royal throne,  
And underprop the head that bears the crown;  
That never art from velvet slipper free!—  
—Whence comes this unsought honour now  
to me?

Whence doth this mighty condescension flow,  
To visit my poor tabernacle?—Oh!  
Thus *Jove* himself from *Ida*'s top is said  
At poor *Philemon*'s house to take a bed:  
Plea'd with his poor but hospitable feast,  
*Jove* bid him ask, and granted his request.  
So do thou grant (for thou'rt of race divine,  
Begot of *Venus*, and the god of wine)  
My humble suit; and either give me more,  
To entertain thee well, or give thy visits o'er.

*To Mr. Sylvanus Urban, on his male-treating  
the Performances of his Correspondents. (See  
p. 446, 447.)*

———*Facit Indignatio Versum.*

AS faithless guardians to their charge untrue,  
To helpless orphans all injustice shew;  
Deprive them first of house, and land, and bags,  
And then expose them to the world in rage:  
So, *Urban*, you (who floridly pretend  
To cherish wit, and be the muses friend)  
When youthful bards demand the gen'rous page,  
To try their strength, and spring to manly rage,  
To shew, forsooth! your vain pre-eminence,  
Curtail their thought, and murder half their  
sense; [press,

Then send the tortur'd remnants from the  
Disguis'd and alter'd in an uncouth dress.

Perhaps you'll say, my simile's amiss;  
You do not marr, but beautify the piece.  
Suppose my lady, to assist her spouse,  
Shou'd give the boy the footman's lip and nose;  
Admit the lip and nose more handsome were,  
D'you think sir *John* wou'd like the motley heir?

From our Club,  
Sept. 16, 1735.

PHILAUTUS,  
President.

*Myrrha and Dian: Or Cupid deceiv'd.*

*On the Loss of a lov'd young Lady, and the  
Succession of another of the same House in the  
Author's Affection.*

———*Me quoque Peñoris  
Tentavit in dulci Juventâ  
Fervor, & in celeres Iambos  
Misit furentem: nunc ego mitibus  
Mutare quæro tristia*———

Hon.

STILL must I mourn thee, hapless fair!  
To thy dear manes I for e'er  
Must breath a sigh, and drop a tear.

Ah! just in all thy youthful pride,  
When gentle love our hearts had ty'd;  
Malicious death his triumphs spy'd:

And while the god in raptures stray'd,  
And flutter'd round the lovely maid,  
The ghastly pow'r thus vaunting said:

'Yield, urchin, to thy rival's arms;  
'Hence—quit the prize and beauty's charms:  
'Cold death shall clasp what love now warms.  
'Love

' Love must to death its fires resign,  
' Beauty it's shining spoils: 'tis thine,  
' Vain boy! to wound, to vanquish mine!'

He spoke—no more—without delay  
He hurl'd his dart, and bore away,  
With ghastly grin, the beauteous prey.

Poor little *Cupid* storm'd and cry'd,  
Threw quiver, darts, and all aside,  
Curs'd his dire fate, and wish'd t' have died.

' What, shall I thus, says he, be cross'd?—  
' The softest heart I e'er cou'd boast!—  
' And shall I tamely see it lost?'

Unhappy *Venus* was distress'd;  
Wept too, and sooth'd, and fondly press'd  
The pretty mourner to her breast.

But all prov'd vain: he tore his hair;  
And sobbing: ' such a tender pair  
' Never (he cry'd) breath'd vital air!

' Now *Myrrha*'s gone, in grief must I  
' For ever mourn! and *Florio* die!  
' And all our shrines neglected lie!'

But ah! his mother's heart no more  
Her little *Cupid*'s sorrows bore;  
She griev'd to hear him sob and roar!

And thus: ' ah 'twas unkindly done!—  
' How cou'd you, say! how cou'd you, son,  
' Tell us that *Myrrha*'s dead and gone?'

Pointing to *Dian*— ' there she's seen,  
' There shines—with what a graceful mein!—  
' Like thy mamma and beauty's queen.'

Deluded *Cupid* wip'd his eyes,  
Soon all his streaming sorrow dries;  
In raptures the blind urchin cries:

' 'Tis she! 'tis she! that snowy neck,  
' Those radiant eyes; that rosy cheek,  
' And all the lovely maid bespeak!'

From our Club,      ARCHILOCHUS,  
Sept. 16, 1735.      Secretary.

A SONG.

I.

DOWN in a vale, in a *May* morning sweet,  
Where two little murmur'ing rivulets meet,  
And glide thro' the flow'ry meadows away,  
The nymphs of the plain were met on the green,  
To weave them a garland for *Peggy* their queen,

And sang thus to shorten the task of the day:  
Ah, ah, ah, ah, ah! no nymph can compare  
With *Peggy* the charming, the young and the  
fair;

Her person so proper, so slender and tall,  
Her mein so majestick, yet pleasing withal,  
We justly declare her the lov'd queen of *May*.

II.

Three goddesses, once of old it besel,  
For power and beauty and wit did excel;

By accident odd were all in a flame,  
They all were divided and could not agree,  
For the ball was ascrib'd to the best of the three,  
And each of them warmly supported her claim:

X x x

But ah, ah, ah, ah! had *Peggy* been there,  
She soon would have ended their strife and  
their care;

Since all the beauty and wit of the three  
In *Peggy* united, in *Peggy* agree, [fame.  
They all must to *Peggy* have yielded their  
III.

The violets and roses in nosegays do meet,  
The hyacinth blushing and looking so sweet,

Yet faint to the charms of her do appear:  
What pencil can draw, or what tongue can define  
The majestical looks that so portly do shine,

Or the musical words that so soften our ear?  
Joy then, all joy to the sole queen of *May*,

To *Peggy* the charming, the young and the gay:  
*Flora* no longer need give herself pain,  
She's got her a deputy fairer to reign,

And the flowers and fields are *Peggy*'s own care.

To my Lady Blacket, upon my leaving Hex-  
ham.

F Arewel mountains big with treasures,  
Scenes delightful, rural pleasures;  
Rocks impending, fields reclining,  
Streams below with streams combining:  
Adieu fair *Hexham*, one by fate  
Ordain'd for hierarchy and state;  
And ye sweet mansions of delight,  
Where lady *Blacket* and the knight,  
Like the streams of *Tyne* united,  
Live in strictest concord plighted.  
Here lovely *Sylvia* warbling sings  
On the *Theban* lyrick strings,  
Exalting to the highest skies  
The hero and the victor's prize:  
Whilst *Cebrysis* charm'd to hear her lyre  
Above his humble notes aspire,—  
Requies with pleasure all the bays,  
Sweetly singing in her praise.

Carlisle,  
Aug. 23, 1735.

E. M.

Molly Row moggify'd.

A Whimfical pain has just caught me,  
Much worse than the gout in the toe;  
What damsel on earth could have taught me  
To love, but enchanting *Moll Row*.

When chatting, or walking, or drinking,  
No person or subject I know;  
For all my whole power of thinking's  
Employ'd about sweet *Molly Row*.

Some people love hunting and sporting,  
And chace a stout buck or a doe;  
But the game I am fond of is courting  
A smile from my dear *Molly Row*.

In the dance thro' the couples a scudding,  
How graceful and light does she go!  
No *Englishman* ever lov'd pudding,  
As I love my sweet *Molly Row*.

In the dumps when my friend says how goes it?  
I answer him surly, so so: I'm

I'm sad, and I care not who knows it;  
 I suffer for charming *Moll Row*.  
 Tho' formerly I was a sloven,  
 For her I will turn a great beau;  
 I'll buy a green coat to make love in,  
 And dress at my tempting *Moll Row*.  
 She's witty, she's lovely, and airy,  
 Her bright eyes as black as a sloe:  
 Search the county of sweet *Tipperary*,  
 The brightest nymph in't is *Moll Row*.  
 Were my post in the trenches or ditches,  
 On the banks of the *Rhine* or the *Po*;  
 Like *Broglie* I'd fly without breeches  
 To the arms of my charming *Moll Row*.  
 So great and so true is my passion,  
 I kindle like fire and tow:  
 Who's the pearl of the brave *Irish* nation?  
 Arra, who should it be but *Moll Row*?  
 Thro' the lace that her bosom does cover  
 I spy'd her two bobbies of snow;  
 So well and so dearly I love her.  
 I'd give my two eyes for *Moll Row*.  
 Your shafts I have stood Mr. *Cupid*,  
 And oft cry'd a fig for your bow;  
 But the man that escapes must be stupid,  
 When you shoot from the eyes of *Moll Row*.  
 Come fill up the bumpers and glasses,  
 And let the brown bowl overflow:  
 Here's a health to the brightest of lasses,  
 The queen of our toast *Molly Row*.

Tom Trotter's Complaint. (See p. 443.)

WITH pleasure heretofore I've trac'd  
 Your monthly *Magazine*,  
 With news and politicks convers'd,  
 And poetry divine.  
 But now by magic net ensnar'd,  
 Obsequiously I stoop;  
 My adorations all are paid,  
 To the triumphant hoop.  
 My brains like addell'd eggs are turn'd,  
 I look like jaded mule,  
 My aching head's severely comb'd  
 With conquer'ing three-legg'd stool.  
 Each morn my help-mate takes her wheel,  
 My books she sweeps away;  
 Submissively I take the reel,  
 And waste the ling'ring day.  
 If chance a friend at evening comes  
 To smoke a serious pipe,  
 Loud as the thund'ring kettle drums,  
 She beats alarm all night.  
 My kindness she repays with frowns,  
 And like a heroine spouse,  
 With spiral monuments she crowns  
 Her passive husband's brows.

On the Death of a young Gentleman of St.  
 John's-College Cambridge, who died of the  
 Small-Pox.

LET mercenary bards on *Pindar* dream,  
 Or at o'er their boasted *Heliconian* stream,

Set off the hero in a borrow'd praise,  
 And varnish o'er his death with artful lays;  
 Vain gilded scenes before their fancies rise,  
 Mansions of bliss, and bright *Elysian* skies:  
 Unknown to grief, are such poetick fires;  
 Unfeign'd the verse when real woe inspires.  
 Receive, blest shade, this humble lay, receive  
 The last poor present that a friend can give:  
 Those virtues need no borrow'd rays of light,  
 Which in themselves appear divinely bright;  
 In their own native charms they shine confess'd,  
 And he that paints them truest paints them best.

When blooming years and riper parts began  
 To raise our early hope, and promise man,  
 When wit and virtue join'd their infant rays,  
 And both conspir'd to make one common blaze;  
 Sudden the blasting hand of fate draws on,  
 And all our promis'd hopes at once are flown.  
 Long had the goddess with impetuous sway,  
 Swept in her course whole crowds at once away;  
 Long had she exercis'd her wild command,  
 And thinn'd mankind before her baleful hand;  
 Yet further still she urg'd the growing pest,  
 And with one signal conquest bid it crown the rest.  
 And see! the dreadful summons are obey'd,  
 Behold the youth into her arms betray'd!  
 The youth, whose virtue might have calm'd  
 her rage,

If virtue could the hand of fate assuage:  
 In vain does virtue, learning, wisdom plead  
 One moment's stay for his devoted head:  
 Thus are those honours wither'd in their bloom,  
 And lie neglected in the silent tomb.

Ye mansions of the dead, ye seats of rest,  
 Who never entertain'd a purer guest,  
 Inviolat for ever keep your trust,  
 Till heav'n itself awake the hallow'd dust.  
 Ye guardian angels, whom eternal fate  
 Around the good and just ordains to wait,  
 Your sacred trust, the fleeting soul, convey  
 To realms of light, and trackless fields of day.

See the glad choir thro' all th' ethereal road  
 Welcome their guest unto his new abode!  
 Behold! the winged virtue tow'ring high  
 Spurns the vain province of mortality.

But ah! the daring muse attempts in vain  
 To view him further thro' the shining plain;  
 The vast immense repels her dazzl'd sight,  
 O'erspread with one continu'd blaze of light.

On the Same.

INGENII vires cum maturaverit ætas  
 Jam prope firma, heu mors invida! raptus ab it.  
 Brumales patitur dum spina illeesa pruinæ,  
 Florentem fugiens vix videt bora rosam.  
 Mors non tardatur studiis, pietate, juventâ;  
 Virtutes numerans credidit esse senem.

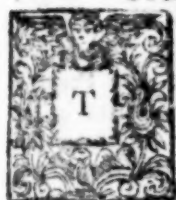
N. B. The Creed, the Paradox, &c. we  
 think too old and trite. We have received an  
 ingenious Letter of a young Lady's on the Sub-  
 ject of the Verses to S. Urban, which we are  
 sorry we cannot think proper for us to publish.  
 The



# The GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

SEPTEMBER, 1735.

SUNDAY, Sept. 7.



HIS Day the Court went into Mourning for the Death of his Highness the most serene D. of Wolfenbuttle.

From Dublin we had the following odd Account of the Execution of a Criminal at Cavan, the last Assizes. One Makkin, from the County of Armagh, being convicted, and condemned for Cow-stealing, at Cavan, gave publick Notice the Day before his Execution, that it would be worth People's while to come ten Miles to see him at the Gallows, and to hear what he had to say; which occasion'd a great Resort of People. Upon his mounting the Ladder, he turn'd to each Hand, and viewing the Gallows, said, *Hab! Am I come to you at last?* And then turning to the People, *Pray, Gentlemen, do not crowd one another, the farthest off shall bear as plain as the nearest.* Then he began; *Gentlemen, I have been guilty of every Crime except that of Murder: Here he was interrupted by a Person from the Crowd. Pray Mr. Makkin, do you know any Thing of my grey Mare? Suppose I did,* says he, *will you pay for one Mass for my Soul? I will by G—d,* says the Fellow, for seven. *Promise me again,* (said Makkin) which the other did, by repeating the same Words. *Why then,* said he, laughing, *I know nothing at all of your Mare.* Another advances; *Pray, Mr. Makkin, do you know any Thing of my Heifer? Yes,* said he. *Pray what is become of her? I took her to Middleton,* said Makkin, *I knock'd her on the Head, I flay'd her, I sold the Skin, the Beef was very good, I sold it at a good Rate, and I put the Money in my Pocket.* After this he proceeded; *Gentlemen, as little as you think, I stole half a Dozen Weathers near this Town, and drove them thro' the Mist of it.* One from the Crowd ask'd him whether any of the Bishop of Killmore's Sheep were among them, *Yes,* said he, *and they were the best*

*Mutton I ever handled.* Then he turn'd to the People; *Pray, Gentlemen, are any of you acquainted with that pretty Gentleman that oversees the Building of our new Goal? One among them answer'd, you mean Mr. Lepington, I suppose: No, no, a prettier Fellow than he. Mr. Boyle? Ay, ay, Mr. Boyle: Pray present my humble Service to him, and tell him I beg he will give me this Night's Lodging, it is the last I shall trouble him for:* Then turning to the Sheriff, he said, *Mr. Sheriff will you give me Leave to step down and p—?* No, Sir, said he, I cannot grant you that Favour. *Well,* said Makkin, *I am sure of going to Heaven, for the Priest gave me Absolution Yesterday.* Upon which he was turn'd off, bidding the Sheriff farewell. The Criminal's Mother, above 70 Years old, was present when her Son was cut down; she went to Dr. Sheridan's House, to beg towards a winding Sheet for her Son: Some Persons there contributed among them as much as was proper on the Occasion. It was deliver'd to the old Woman by a young Gentleman: She was so elated at her Success, that after giving her Thanks and Blessing, she said, *my poor Jonney always had good Luck.*

FRIDAY, 12.

Capt. James Newth was condemn'd at Bristol for the Murder of his Wife, and Jane Scammel for robbing her Mistress. The same Evening about five a Clock, the said Newth, after taking Leave of his Children, took a large Dose of Poison, and languish'd till nine, when he died in the condemn'd Hold. This was the third Time he attempted to destroy himself. He left the following Paper behind him in the Prison, all wrote with his own Hand, viz.

**I** Am condemn'd to die for what was never intended. The World must believe by my Conduct and Behaviour, both at Home and Abroad, what Provision I have made for my Family, and what I was going to provide for them; no Man can stain my Character on any Account, neither for keeping bad Com-

' Company, nor Drunkenness, nor Stealing, nor defrauding any one; but all the Service a Man could do to any Neighbour, let it be by Night or Day, I was willing: So I am not the first that died for a bad Wife; tho' the last Word I have to say, is, she was the Person that gave me the first Provocation. I do not care on my Children Account to blacken my Wife's Character—but *Charles F—tw—d* is the Man that was the Occasion of my Wife's and my falling out. — I am sure, for my Part, that nothing of this was my Fault on any Account whatsoever.'

Yet notwithstanding the Honesty he pretends in this Paper, 'tis said, he was tried about 7 Years ago at *St. Kitt's* for Piracy, and got off by the Interest of some Merchants there: That upon a Voyage from *Guinea* to *Carolina* he happened to quarrel with two of his Men, but not having an Opportunity to revenge himself then, he waited for a more favourable Opportunity, which he got soon after; for his Vessel happening to spring a Leak, those two Men were ordered out to look after it, when he pretended to quarrel with them again, and thereupon, with a Hatchet, cut the Painter, turned his Vessel to Weather, and left the two poor Men to perish in the Sea, who were never after heard of: That upon another Voyage, having some Words with one of his Men, he attacked the poor Fellow with a drawn Sword, and after stabbing him several Times, turn'd him over Board: And some Time after that, he murdered his Cabin Boy, for which he was tried in 1729.

The People about *Bristol* were so convinced, and so incensed at his hardened Wickedness, that they dug up his Body, after it had been buried in a cross Road near that City, dragged his Guts about the Highway, picked his Eyes out, and broke almost all his Bones; after which it was taken and buried in a very deep Grave near the Gallows.

## WEDNESDAY, 17.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the 13 following Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *William Lewis* for Burglary, in breaking open the House of *Daniel Lee*, a Victualler in *Short's-Garden*, and stealing three silver Tankards, weighing about 80 Ounces. There were 7 or 8 Indictments against him for Street-Robberies; but being capitally convicted of the above Burglary, he was not tried on them. *Mary Wotton*, a Girl not ten Years old, for stealing out of the House of *Mary Eason*, 29*l.* 2*s.* *Joshua Dean*, for counterfeiting the Duty on treble Six-penny stamp'd Paper. *Isaac Dennis*, for robbing *Judith Smith* on the Highway of Thirteen-pence Half-penny. *Patrick Gaffney*, for robbing *Mr. Shirley*, at the Hoop Tavern in the Strand, of two silver Tankards, Value 28*l.* This was the sham Surgeon that was a Witness at *Kingston* Assizes for *Macray*. (See p. 452.) For this Fact

the unfortunate *Mr. Dunn* was tried, but honourably acquitted. *Edward Togwell* and *Peter Mattheus*, for ravishing *Margaret Mac Cullough*, and using her in a very barbarous Manner. *Charles Connor*, for the Murder of his Wife. *William Philips*, alias *Clarke*, alias *Mattheus*, for stealing a grey Gelding, Value 15*l.* the Property of *Mr. John Winter*. This *Clarke* was a Taylor at *Limehouse*, where *Macray* lodg'd; and he is suppos'd to be the Man that robb'd with him, and who escap'd when *Macray* was taken at *Whitechapel*. *James Whitney*, for ravishing *Margaret Mac Cullough*. He was concerned with the above-mention'd *Togwell* and *Mattheus* in the Rape; there are others concern'd in the same barbarous Act, who are not yet apprehended. *James Farrel* and *Charles Hooper*, for robbing *John Wood*, of his Hat, Peruke, and Buckles. *George Holloway*, for stealing a black Gelding, Value 40*s.* the Property of *Richard Ayres*. Five were burnt in the Hand. *Benjamin Bowtel*, a Stationer and Vellum-Binder in *Butcherball-Lane*, was try'd for vending a large Quantity of counterfeit Stamp-Paper, knowing it to be such; but after a Trial, which lasted several Hours, he was acquitted. *James Bartbelemi*, a Silversmith, who bought *Mr. Shirley's* Tankards, knowing them to be stolen, was ordered for Transportation.

## MONDAY, 22.

Ten of the above-mention'd Malefactors were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *William Lewis*, *Patrick Gaffney*, *Ed. Togwell*, *Peter Mattheus*, *James Whitney*, alias *Pug*, *Charles Conner*, *James Farrel*, *Charles Hooper*, *Isaac Dennis*, and *William Philips*, alias *Clark*. They all behav'd decently and with seeming Penitence, except *Lewis* and *Hooper*, who tosd up their Shoes among the Populace as soon as they got into the Cart, and used several idle Expressions. At the Place of Execution, *Whitney*, alias *Pug*, who was condemned with *Togwell* and *Mattheus*, for ravishing *Margaret Mac Cullough*, made a Speech to the Spectators, and in the Conclusion, denied his being concerned in that Affair; but acknowledged that his two Companions were guilty; and withal desired all young Men to take Warning by him, what Company they kept (more especially in the Night-time) for fear of being brought to the like ignominious Death. *Gaffney* went in Mourning, and made no Confession. He died a Roman Catholick, and turned his Back to the Ordinary, but continually beat his Breast. *Conner*, for the Murder of his Wife, was very penitent, and seemed desirous to suffer for his Crime, acknowledging his Fault, and that it was done in Passion.

*George Holloway*, for Horse-stealing, and *Mary Wotton*, the little Girl, for robbing her Mistress, were order'd for Transportation

for 14 Years. *Joshua Dean*, condemn'd for counterfeiting the Stamps upon Paper, was order'd for Transportation for Life: This Indulgence was granted to him on Account of his making a Discovery of an Intention of the other Prisoners to break the Gaol, and in case of Opposition to murder the Turnkeys, &c.

FRIDAY, 26.

At the Court of Common-Council at *Guild-hall*, the Petition of a Person was read, setting forth that he had served a regular and faithful Apprenticeship to a Wine Cooper, and had been made free by that Company; but had been refused his Freedom by the Chamberlain, which Refusal was grounded on an Act of Common-Council in *Queen Elizabeth's* Time, that the Son of a Foreigner, tho' he had served a regular Apprenticeship, shall not have any Title to a Freedom; and after Debate, 'twas resolv'd that he was not entitled to a Freedom. But on a Motion made, setting forth the very great Hardship, the Petitioner laboured under, being intirely ignorant of any such Act, and tho' at the Time of his Birth, his Father was a Foreigner, yet he was afterwards naturalized; the Court was pleas'd to grant him a Freedom.

SUNDAY, 28.

*Sir John Barnard*, Knt. and Alderman of *Dowgate Ward*, and *Robert Godscall*, Esq; Alderman of *Bishopsgate Ward*, were sworn into their Office of Sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex* for the Year ensuing.

MONDAY, 29.

*Sir John Williams*, Knt. and Alderman of *Cripplegate Ward*, was elected Lord Mayor of *London* for the ensuing Year.

The Figures plac'd in *Merlin's Cave*, newly built by her Majesty's Order in the Royal Gardens at *Richmond*, are as follows, viz. *Merlin* at a Table with conjuring Books and Mathematical Instruments, taken from the Face of *Mr. Ernest*, Page to the Prince of *Wales*: *King Henry VIIIth's* Queen, and *Queen Elizabeth*, who came to *Merlin* for Knowledge; the former from the Face of *Mrs. Margaret Purcell*, and the latter from *Miss Paget's*: *Minerva* from *Mrs. Poyntz's*: *Merlin's* Secretary, from *Mr. Kemp's*; one of his *R. Highness the Duke's* Grenadiers; and a Witch from a Tradesman's Wife at *Richmond*. Her Majesty has order'd also a choice Collection of *English* Books to be plac'd therein; and appointed *Mr. Stephen Duck* to be Cave and Library Keeper, and his Wife Necessary Woman there. (See p. 490.)

*Sir Thomas Lombe's* Machine for working Organzine Silk contains 26,586 Wheels, 97,746 Movements; which work 73,728 Yards of Silk every Time the Water Wheel goes round, which is three Times in a Minute: So in one Day and Night it works 318504960 Yards. One Water Wheel com-

municates Motion to all the rest of the Wheels and Movements, of which any one may be stop'd separately and independent of the rest: One Fire Engine conveys warm Air to every individual Part of the Machine.

N. B. The other Articles sent us with this we cannot think so suitable to the Design of this Work.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

**M**ORGAN *Williams* of *Denbigh* in *North Wales*, Esq; married to *Miss Craddock*, sole Daughter of *John Craddock*, of *Chester*, Esq; an 8000*l.* Fortune.

— *Knipe*, Esq; of *James-Street*, *Bedford-Row*, to *Miss Lloyd*, Sen. one of the Co-heiresses of the *Rev. Dr. Lloyd*, a 30,000*l.* Fortune.

*Hon. William Wentworth*, Esq; to *Mrs. Wynn*, Relict of *Owen Wynn*, of *Carmarthenshire*, Esq;

*Mr. Murray*, Nephew of *Mr. Murray* the Face-Painter, who died about two Months since, and left him upwards of 40,000*l.* to *Miss Turner*, Daughter of *Mrs. Turner* of *Gloucester-street*.

*Mr. Detbick*, one of the Senior Proctors of *Doctors's-Commons*, aged near 70, to a young Woman who liv'd at the *Mitre* Coffee-house in *Doctors's-Commons*, aged about 23.

*Thomas Borret*, Esq; one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, to *Miss Scawen*, Daughter of the late *Sir Thomas Scawen*, Knt. and Alderman.

*Sir Edward Dering*, of *Surrenden-Dering* in *Kent*, Bart. one of the Knights of the Shire for that County, to *Mrs. Mompeyson*, a young Widow Lady of 30,000*l.* Fortune.

*Sir Alexander Staples*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Bart. to *Miss Abigail Townley*, one of the Daughters and Co-heiresses of the late *Thomas Townley*, of the County of *Cavan*, Esq;

Her Grace the Dutchess of *Devonshire* safely deliver'd of a Daughter.

The Lady of *Robert Byng*, Esq; Representative for *Plymouth*, Brother to the Lord Viscount *Torrington*, and one of the Commissioners of the Navy, safely deliver'd of a Son and Heir.

*Hon. Mr. Murray*, Son to the *Ld. Elibank*, married to *Mary Margareta* Lady *North* and *Grey*, Relict of the late Lord *North* and *Grey*,

*Mr. William Pearce*, an eminent Surgeon at *Bricklayer's-Hall* in *Leadenball-street*, to *Mrs. Mary Hardy* of *Mile-end*, a 10,000*l.* Fortune.

DEATHS.

**H**ON. *Edward Harley*, Esq; one of the Auditors of the Imprests, Brother to the late Earl of *Oxford*.

At *Bristol*, *Hugh Smith*, Esq; second Son of the late *Sir John Smith* of *Llang Ashton* in the County of *Somerset*, Bart. Hon.

Hon. *George Watson*, second Son of *Lewis* the first Earl of *Rockingham*.

The Daughter of the Lord *Bellew*, of which his Lady, Daughter to the late Lord *Nisbdale*, died in Child-Bed about four Months ago.

At his Seat at *Boynnton* in *Yorkshire*, the Right Hon. Sir *William Strickland*, Bart. Representative in Parliament for *Scarborough*, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son, now Sir *George*, a Minor.

Serj. *Darnell*, Judge of the Marshal's Court. In *Ireland*, the Right Rev. Dr. *Brown*, Lord Bishop of *Cork*.

In *North Britain*, Sir *Robert Pollock*, Bart. At his Seat in *Gloucestershire*, aged near 80, *Robert Tracy*, Esq; who was made one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas in the Reign of King *William*, in which Post he continued all the Reigns of Queen *Anne*, and King *George I.* but on his present Majesty's Accession to the Throne, his Patent was not renew'd.

Rev. Dr. *Newey*, Dean of *Chichester* in the 70<sup>th</sup> Year of his Age.

At *Havre*, near *Hampton Town*, Mrs. *Dering*, Widow of Capt. *Dering*, who was an old experienc'd Officer, and was in the Service of the Crown during the last War with *Spain*.

*Orlando Hamlin*, Esq; one of the Filazers of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Mr. *George James*, one of the Common-Council-Men of the Ward of *Aldersgate without*, and Printer to the Hon. City of *London*.

At *Littlecot* in the County of *Wilts*, *Francis Popham*, Esq; a Gentleman of 7000*l.* per Ann.

*Christopher Montagu*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Excise, aged about 80.

Mr. *Pitt*, a very considerable Dealer in Hemp and Flax, and Deputy of *Bridge Ward*.

*Frampton Guy*, Esq; Son of the late Sir *Richard Guy*, formerly Master of the *Swan Tavern* in *Exchange-Alley*.

The Lady of Major *Somerfield*, in Childbed.

Mrs. *Carolina Godfrey*, at her House near *Stanhope-street*: She was the Relict of *James Godfrey*, of *Basingstoke*, *Hants*, Esq; a near Relation of his Grace the Duke of *Portland*; and since the Death of her Husband in 1710, she has expended yearly in charitable Uses 200*l.*

Lady *Sudbury*, Wife of the Hon. *Edward Carteret*, Esq; one of the Post-Masters General.

In *Prescot-street*, *Goodman's-Fields*, *Edmund Meadows*, Esq; for many Years a Lunatick: He was formerly a Student of *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, where a too close Application to his Studies occasion'd his Misfortune.

The most Noble *Diana*, Dutchess of *Bedford*, youngest Daughter of *Charles* late Earl of *Sunderland*, by his second Wife the Lady *Anne Churchill*.

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. *Henry Perkins* presented to the Rectory of *Botbby Graffon*, *Lincolnshire*. Mr. *Guisse*, to a Living in *Yorkshire* of 200*l.* per Annum. Mr. *Conant*, to the Rectory of *Hastingly*. Samuel *Domit*, to the Vicarage of *Bovey Tracy* in the County of *Devon* and Diocese of *Exeter*. Mr. *Cartwright*, Minister of *Hornsburch* in *Essex*, to the Living of *St. Christopher's* behind the *Exchange*. Mr. *Tho. Thomson*, to the Living of *Payneswick*, *Gloucestershire*. Mr. *Hatton*, to the Rectory of *George Nimpton*, *Devon*. Mr. *Mastron*, to the Living of *Steppingly*, *Bedfordshire*.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

WILLIAM *Benson* of *Grosvenor-street*, Esq; succeeds the Hon. Mr. *Harley* as Auditor of the Imprests, having had a Grant of the Reversion some Years. *George Shelley* of *Newark upon Trent*, Esq; made Capt. of a Company in the Earl of *Essexham's* Regt. of Foot. Sir *James Fergusson*, of *Kilkerran*, Bart. made one of the ordinary Lords of the Court of Session in *North Britain*, in the Room of the late Lord Justice Clerk. Lord *Strichen*, made one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, in the Room of the Lord *Milton*, now Lord Justice Clerk.

#### Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

BEN. *Legood*, late of *Bodney*, *Norfolk*, *Warrener* and *Chapman*. *Edu. Buckle*, of *Norwich*, *Dyer*. *Tho. Chippendale*, of *Grantbam*, *Lin.* Vintner. *John Warner*, late of *Gamberwell*, *Surrey*, Dealer in Glass and *Chapman*. *Lamb Yeames*, now or late of *Ratcliffe-Cross*, in *Middlesex*, Shipwright. *John Peck* and *Mary Field*, both of *Gracechurch-street*, *London*, *Mercers* and *Partners*. *William Deere*, of *Southwark*, *Chapman* and *Victualler*. *Charles Denbold Denham*, of *Norwich*, Vintner. *Gabriel Small* of *Basingball-street*, *London*, *Hofier*. *Amos Matthews* and *Francis Matthews*, both late of *Tiverton*, *Devon*, *Merchants* and *Partners*. *Justus Gerbard*, of *London*, Merchant. *William Gillet*, of *Billinggate*, *London*, Vintner. *John Nutter*, late of *Burnley*, *Lancaster*, *Chapman*. *John Morris*, of *Stone*, in the Island of *Osney*, *Kent*, *Chapman* and *Malster*. *Tho. Collin*, of *Nottingham*, *Woollen-Draper*. *Richard Roe*, of *Stourbridge*, *Worcester*, *Mercer*. *Cornelius Payne*, of *Reading*, *Berks*, *Meal-man*, *Hop-Merchant* and *Chapman*. *Edu. Silcock*, of *Great Hautboys*, *Norfolk*, Merchant and *Jobber*. *James Pilkington*, of *London*, *Waterhouse-keeper* and *Chapman*.

N. B. We have received a Letter sign'd A. B. C. D. desiring us to give a List of the Scotch and Irish Nobility, together with their second Titles which are given by Courtesy to their eldest Sons; which shall be speedily comply'd with.

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 83 $\frac{3}{4}$	Afric. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Bonds 31 1	Royal Aff. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Annu. 106 $\frac{2}{3}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{1}{8}$
Bank 142	Y. Build.
—Circ. 3 17 6	3 per C. An. 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Mil. Bank 108	Eng. Copper 21. 2
India 149 $\frac{1}{2}$	Welsh dit.
—Bonds 41. 19	

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 36 a 36 12	Bilboa 40 $\frac{1}{8}$
D. Sight 35 10	Leghorn 51 $\frac{1}{8}$
Rotter. 36 1 a 2	Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{8}$
Hamb. 35 5 a 6	Venice 51 $\frac{3}{8}$
P. Sight 31 $\frac{1}{16}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	Lisb. 5 6
Bourdx.	Oport. 5 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz 40 $\frac{3}{8}$	Antw. 36 5 a 6
Madrid 40 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dublin 11 $\frac{7}{8}$

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 30 36	Oates 11 16
Rye 20 21	Tares 17 21
Barley 13 14	Pease 19 20
H. Beans 17 20	H. Pease 17 20
P. Malt 19 22	B. Malt 18 20

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 37 to 42s. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 24 to 25	Ditto second Sort 46s. a 50
New Hops p. Hun. 41. 10s a 15	Loaf Sugar double ref. 9d.
Old Hops 31. 10	Ditto single refine 6d.
Rape Seed 10l. a 11l.	
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	Grocery Wares by the lb.
on board, 14l.	Cinamon 7s. 8d.
Tin in Blocks 31. 13 6	Gloves 9s. 1d.
Ditto in Bars 31. 15	Mace 15s. 0d
Copper Eng. best 51. 5s.	Nutmegs 8s. 7d.
Ditto ordinary 41. 16s. a 51.	Sugar Candy white 18d.
Ditto Barbary 80l. a 90l.	Ditto brown 6d.
Iron of Bilboa 15l. 5s. per Ton.	Pepper for home consump. 13d.
Ditto of Sweden 16l. 10s.	Ditto for Exportation 11d.
Tallow 25s. a 00	Tea Bobea fine 10s. a 12s.
Country Tallow 24s.	Ditto ordinary 8 a 9s.
Cocbineal 18s. 3d.	Ditto Congo 10 a 12s.
	Ditto Pekoe 14 a 16s.
	Ditto Green fine 9 a 12.
	Ditto Imperial 9 a 12s.
	Ditto Hyson 20 25s.

Grocery Wares by the C.
Raisins of the S. new 20s.
Ditto Malaga Frailes 16s.
Ditto Smirna new 17s.
Ditto Alicant 16s
Ditto Lipra new 18s.
Ditto Belvedera 24s.
Currants 35 a 40s.
Prunes French none
Figs 19s 6
Sugar Powder best 54s. a 59.

Drugs by the lb.
Balsam Peru 15s
Cardamoms 3s. 6d.
Campbirre refin'd 7s.
Crabs Eyes 20d.
Fallop 3s. 0d.
Manna 2s. 6d. a 4s.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Aug. 26 to Sept. 23.

Christned	Males 698	Females 660	1358
Buried	Males 968	Females 908	1876

Died under 2 Years old	946
Between 2 and 5	155
5 10	48
10 20	52
20 30	109
30 40	137
40 50	135
50 60	109
60 70	91
70 80	54
80 90	33
90 and upwards	7

1876

Mastick white 4s. 0d.
Opium 11s. a 12s.
Quicksilver 4s. 6d
Rhubarb 20 a 30s.
Sarsaparilla 2s. 6d
Saffron English 30s 6
Wormseeds 3s. 6
Balsam Copaiwa 3s. 6d
Balsam of Gilead 20 s.
Hypocacuanæ 4 s. 6d a 5s.
Ambergreece per oz. 8s.
Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Oporto red per Pipe 30l. a 32l.
Ditto white none
Lisbon red 25 l. a 30
Ditto white 26 l.
Sberry 26 l.
Canary new 25 l. a 28.
Ditto old 32 l. a 34.
Florence 3 l.
French red 30l. a 40 l.
Ditto white 20l.
Mountain Malaga old 24 l.
Ditto new 20 a 21 l.
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7s.
Rum of Jam. 7 a 3 s.
Ditto Lew. Islands 6s. 4d. a 6s. 10d.

Extra

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*Extract of a Letter from the French Army on the Rhine, dated Sept. 1.*

ON the 29th past, the whole Army, marching in several Columns, left the Camp of *Oppenheim*, where they had been 3 Months wanting a few Days, and encamp'd on the Hills between *Ostfossen* and *Wesfossen*: A Body of 1000 of the Enemy's Horse charg'd our Rear Guard, but were soon made to retire by M. de *Quadt*, at the Head of 1500 Horse; the Prince of *Conti* was present in this Action: We had one Officer kill'd, and several private Men. Our Camp extends three Leagues in Length, and makes a glorious Shew. On the 30th and 31st we made a general Forage, under the Cover of which the Soldiers plunder'd the whole Country, and several have been since hang'd for their Pains. The Imperial Hussars lead us a weary Life go where we will, they are perpetually courting about our new Camp, and have carried off the Captain and Lieutenant of the King's own Royal Regiment of Horse.

Prince *Eugene* is still at *Heidelberg*. The Troops which compose the 40,000 Men that cross'd the *Rhine* under Count *Seckendorff*, and encamp'd where the French Army were lately, are those of *Hanover*, *Saxony*, *Prussia*, and six Regiments of the Emperor's own Troops.

The Emperor has issued new exhortatory Letters, giving Notice, that he shall be forthwith oblig'd to use military Execution with such of the Princes of the Empire as neglect any longer to pay in their Quota's to the Chest of the Empire; and that it is owing to these Deficiencies that Prince *Eugene* was not sooner enabled to enter upon Action.

His Highness *Ferdinand-Albert*, Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele*, who succeeded about 6 Months ago his Father-in-law, was seiz'd the 3d Inst. with the Cholick at his Pleasure-house at *Salzdahl*, as he sat at Supper, and died in a few Hours.

A Report having been current in the Imperial Camp, that Prince *Eugene* was about to quit the Army, the Soldiers, when he was reviewing them, cry'd out, *May his Highness long live the Father of our Army, but let him not leave us.*

The Garrison of *Mirandola* having spent all their Powder, surrender'd Prisoners of War.

They write from *Leghorn*, that they had News there of an Earthquake in the Island of *Cyprus*, which had almost totally overturn'd its three principal Towns, *viz.* *Nicosia*, *Famagosta* and *Cerina*; that great Numbers of People were buried under the Ruins, and that others who fled into the Fields were swallow'd up by the Opening of the Earth.

They write from *Africa*, that there had been another Revolution at *Tunis*, and that the last Dey had been oblig'd to abandon the City upon the Arrival of *Ali-Bashaw*, Ne-

phew to the former, who was come with a powerful Army to replace his Uncle in his Government.

The Allied Army continues its March into the *Venetian Territories*; the French are in two Bodies, the *Spaniards* in one, and all lie in the same Line upon the Banks of the River *Adige*. The King of *Sardinia* has the Care of the Lake *Guarda*, but could join the French and *Spaniards* in two Days March.

Prince *Eugene* is still quiet at *Heidelberg*. Count *Seckendorff*'s Body of Troops have made no Motion since they pass'd the *Rhine*. The French Army is in their new Camp.

King *Stanislaus* and his Friends at *Koningsberg* are still big with Expectation of something very much in their Favour to be done for them by the Court of *France*. The Noblemen attached to that Prince are said to amount to upwards of 60, and the Gentlemen to about 1500. The Court of *France* remits them Money from Time to Time, and while that lasts they are continually feasting and revelling, which is no Way detrimental to the Subjects of the King of *Prussia*. It is said that in several Palatinates and Districts of *Great Poland*, where there were petty Diets, near 160, as well Noblemen as Gentlemen, had signed the Manifesto published at *Koningsberg* by King *Stanislaus*, and the Confederacy of *Dzikwa*, in which they protest against the ensuing Diet of Pacification; but alas, *Theodore Potocki*, Archbp. of *Gnesne* and Primate of *Poland*, is no more *Galle-Polus* but *Saxe-Polus*, and tells K. *Stanislaus*, in a Letter to him, that he must resign, without Reluctance, to the Divine Providence, especially when it plainly appears, that such is the Will of God, as it is also the Sentiment and respectful Advice of him, who shall always think it his Honour to be most affectionate to his Royal Person; that he therefore should think no more of the *Polish Throne*, the Almighty having placed King *Augustus* upon it, whom he maintains thereon by his Wisdom, which by Decrees that are infallible, baffles all the Schemes, for want of being founded upon true Piety.

Letters from *Buda*, the capital City of *Hungary*, mention the Execution of 111 Persons there, who were concerned in the Tumult raised about a Year ago, in favour of Prince *Ragotski*. They were all beheaded, except their Ringleader, who was dragged to Pieces by four Horses, which Punishment he bore with surprizing Intrepidity. Seven Hangmen were employed in this terrible Execution.

They write from the Island of *Montserrat*, that on the 16th of *July* last they had several Shocks of an Earthquake, four of which were so violent that 'twas every Moment expected the Island would have sunk. The same was also felt in the Island of *Antigua*.

ARTS and TRADE.

1. Elements of Chemistry: Being the annual Lectures of *Herman Boerhaave*, M. D. formerly Professor of Chemistry and Botany, and at present Professor of Physick in the University of *Leyden*. Translated from the Original *Latin* by *Timothy Dallowe*, M. D. with several Corrections and Emendations by the Author's Approbation. 2 Vols. 4to. Illustrated with Copper-Plates. Printed for *J. Pemberton, J. Clarke, A. Millar, and J. Gray*, price 1 l. 2 s. 6 d.

2. Sectionum Conicarum Libri V. Auctore *Roberto Simson*, in *Academia Glasguensi* Matheseos Professore. *Edinburgi*, Apud *T. & W. Rudimannos*, 4to, price 12 s.

3. A Discourse concerning the Nature and Certainty of *Sir Isaac Newton's* Methods of Fluxions, and of prime and ultimate Ratios. By *Benjamin Robins*, F. R. S. Printed for *W. Innys and R. Manby*, 8vo, price 1 s. 6 d.

4. The Advantages his Majesty's Revenue, and all his Subjects, who are Dealers in Leather, will receive, by preventing the Rimming, Cutting, Gashing, and Flawing of Raw Hides and Skins, fully stated and demonstrated. By *William Fay*. Sold by *J. Oswald, A. Cruden, and A. Dodd*, price 1 s.

5. A Treatise on the Improvement of Midwifery, chiefly with Regard to the Operation. To which are added, fifty-seven Cases, selected from upwards of twenty-seven Years Practice. By *Edmund Chapman*, Surgeon. The 2d Edition, with Additions. Printed for *J. Brindley, J. Clarke, C. Corbet, and T. Cooper*, price 4 s. 6 d. N. B. A few are printed on Royal Paper for the Curious, pr. 7 s.

CLASSICAL.

6. A short View of *English* Grammar in a Method intirely new, 8vo, price 6 d.

7. Corderii Colloquiorum Centuria Selecta; or a select Century of *Cordery's* Colloquies, with Improvements: In a Method intirely new. Both by *John Stirling*, M. A. Master of *St. Andrew's* School in *Holborn*, pr. 2 s. Also just publish'd, 1. *Phædrus's* Fables, with the like Improvements, price 2 s. 2. The Catechism and Articles of the Church of *England*, price 1 s. 3. *Virgil's* Bucolicks, price 1 s. stitch'd, 1 s. 3 d. bound. 4. *Cato's* Distichs, and *Lilly's* Pædagogical Admonitions, price 1 s. bound. 5. A short System of Rhetorick, in a Method intirely new, price 4 d. In the Press, 1. *Eutropii Historiæ Romanæ* Breviarium. 2. *Lucius Anæus Florus*. All written by the same Author. Printed for the Author, and sold by *T. Aspley*.

DIVINITY.

8. A second Letter to *Mr. Foster*, on the Subject of Heresy, in Answer to his first.

By *Henry Stebbing*, D. D. Printed for *J. Pemberton*, 8vo, price 1 s.

9. Remarks on a Catechism publish'd under the Title of the Assembly's shorter Catechism revis'd, and render'd fitter for general Use. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 8 d.

10. A full Answer to *Mr. Fancourt's* Free Agency of accountable Creatures, &c. with some short Strictures upon his second Letter; in which Liberty, Possibility, Contingency, Necessity, and many other Terms, are clearly explain'd. By *David Millar*, A. M. Printed for *A. Millar*, price 2 s.

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